THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 286

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Roosevelt Urges All Vote; Nazis Threaten Belgians; Fuel Oil Listing Extended

The World's Day—October 30, 1942

Washington: Employers Asked to Aid in Vote

Declaring the United States was now engaged "in an all-out war to keep democracy alive," President Roosevelt urged all citizens to vote next Tuesday. The President asked employers to so arrange work schedules that they and their employees may cast their ballots without loss of pay to workers for reasonable time off.

The United States Army was reported, without official confirmation, to have told Andrew Jackson Higgins, New Orleans boat builder, that he would be given a contract for construction of 1,200 cargo planes in shipyards which were under construction near New Orleans to produce 200 victory ships. The Maritime Commission canceled the ship contract after some $11,000,000 had been spent on the shipyards.

The Senate accepted a conference report making reorganization of the Alaska Legislature effective for the 1944 elections, increasing Senators to 16 and Representatives to 24.

The Supreme Court, ruling on an appeal made by Nazi saboteurs, said that spies or saboteurs who enter the country without uniform are subject to trial and punishment by military tribunals appointed by the President. [Page 10.]

A proposal to combine the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps into a single fighting force highlighted Congressional dissatisfaction over the course of war operations. Another proposal called for establishment of an over-all office of war mobilization guided by an "Economic General Staff."

Tire-making equipment is to be sent to Russia, according to an official in the office of Rubber Director William M. Jeffers.

Used and recapped tires sold to the Government by motorists will be paid for at more than the ceiling prices in some instances, the Office of Price Administration announced.

Defeat of a pending antipoll-tax bill in the Senate was urged in a minority report by two Southern Democrats and a Vermont Republican, members of the Judiciary Committee. A majority of the committee had previously recommended passage.

President Roosevelt signed legislation making members of the armed forces serving in the World War II eligible for membership in the American Legion. American citizens serving with any country allied with the United States also would be eligible.

In Europe: Belgians Facing a Forced Loan

Germany threatened Belgium with a forced loan which would be levied on the population if a "voluntary" billion-guilder loan announced Oct. 28 were not subscribed, according to dispatches of the Netherlands Indies News agency in London.

Belgian workers deportation to Germany was protested by the Belgian Government-in-Exile in London, which declared, that it was now confirmed that Belgian men between 20 and 40 years in the Liège area were conscripted for work within Germany. The Government also declared that the German labor decree provided for conscription of Belgian women, although it was not known whether this provision had yet been enforced.

Fires due to sabotage in Belgium were reported by the British Radio which stated that a textile mill at Courtrai had been destroyed along with important stocks of materials and all the mill's machinery. Two other fires were also reported to have broken out in Belgian mills, while in occupied Holland a Hague warehouse used by German troops for stocking hay and straw, was said to have been burned.

Bomb explosions in Warsaw cafes reserved for German officers were reported by the Polish Government-in-Exile which added that several Nazis had been thus killed or wounded in the past few weeks.

Crown Prince Umberto of Italy has been given the rank of Marshal in the Italian army by Royal decree on the recommendation of Premier Mussolini, it was reported by the Berlin Radio.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., United States' Secretary of the Treasury, had a long interview with Premier Antonio Salazar of Portugal. Mr. Morgenthau is in Lisbon en route home to Washington.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt inspected several United States Air Force stations and lunched at the Bomber Command secret headquarters as guest of Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Chief of the U. S. Bomber Command in Britain. [Page 1.]

New England: Oil Users May Register Next Week

Oil users who are unable to register this week will be given opportunity next week, says Henry Parkman, Jr., Director of State OPA.

Joseph B. Ely, former Democratic Governor, scheduled to support publicly Mayor Putnam, Democratic gubernatorial nominee. Alvan T. Fuller, former Republican Governor, calls for Governor Saltonstall's re-election [Page 2.]

New initiative to meet new obstacles was urged on industry by Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast mass production leader, while former Japanese Ambassador Joseph C. Grew outlined the totality of Japan's war mobilization to Associated Industries of Massachusetts. [Page 4.]

National: Bernhard Returns From West Indies

Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands returned to the United States after an inspection tour of Dutch possessions in the West Indies.

Alexander W. Weddell, former Ambassador to Spain, said at Charlotte, N. C., he expected to retire from the diplomatic service before the first of the year. Mr. Weddell returned to this country from Madrid for consultations about six months ago.

Americas: Relief for Puerto Rico Is Sought

Immediate investigation by Congress of conditions in Puerto Rico due to the shipping shortage was sought by Senator Chavez (D) of New Mexico. He said thousands face starvation unless effective action is taken.

In Santiago, Chile, demonstrators divided upon Chile's maintenance of relations with the Axis powers clashed in the capital's streets.

In Buenos Aires, a Congressional Investigating Committee charged Hermann Metzger, cultural attaché of the German Embassy, with active participation in Nazi activities in Argentina and recommended his expulsion. The committee expressed "surprise that the Foreign Office has delayed a year without clarifying the status" of Herr Metzger.

Madagascar: British Enter Fianarantsoa

British troops entered Fianarantsoa, the most important town in the southern part of the island of Madagascar, thus completing the British occupation of the former Vichy possession, it was announced by the War office in London. [Further details of the war: Page 1.]

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Friday, October 30, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22
Financial Pages	17, 18, 19
Hollywood Letter	14
Newton Special Pages	6, 7
Radio Timetable	4
Real Estate Column	5
Rhode Island Letter	5
Sports Page	16
Theater and Arts	14
The Home Forum	12
Christian Science Positive, Not Neutral	
Today's Woman	15
Traveltalks	11
Women's Club Activities	4
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	14
Classified	19, 20, 21
Hotel-Resort (grouped)	11
Restaurant (grouped)	16

Philadelphia's Scrapple Is Staging a Comeback

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30 (AP)—Philadelphia's famous scrapple comes back into its own next week.

Twenty-five of the city's leading hotels announced that ham and bacon will be dropped from their breakfast menus on Tuesdays and Fridays in a voluntary conservation program and scrapple will be substituted.

Scrapple contains bits of pork but is made primarily from meal and vegetables.

Weather Predictions

SNOW | WARMER | COOL COLDER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Co-operatives Are Viewed As Postwar Boon

President of the Scottish Society in Boston is optimistic over prospects for movement.

The consumer co-operative movement offers practical ideas for a better postwar world, according to Neil S. Beaton, President of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, interviewed on his arrival this morning at the Hotel Statler.

Recently elected President of the British Co-operative Congress, Mr. Beaton flew to the United States to address the Biennial Congress of the Co-operative League, in Minneapolis.

"I had a grand time, aye, in Washington," he confided, with a rich, deep burr, "and saw Mr. Green and Mr. Murray. The movement's getting on very well there."

When he landed from the clipper, in suit and coat, shoes and socks, underwear and even collar and tie manufactured in Scottish "co-operatives," he ate a tasty breakfast which he joyously summed up as a fortnight's ration of ham and six weeks' ration of eggs, according to regulations at home. Concerning the cost of ham and eggs, however, and all the other commodities the consumer buys in the United States, he thinks his American cousin is getting less in value than the purchaser "at home."

Due to Co-operatives

The saving there, he states, is due to the co-operative movement. Scotland, with only 5,000,000 people within its borders, has 250 retail co-operative societies which, last year, did a business amounting to $265,000,000, returning as surplus tothe members $35,000,000. The movement passed the wartime test, and 35 per cent of the Scottish people are registered for sugar with co-operative stores.

Noticing a great improvement in co-operative enterprise here since his previous three visits to the States, he feels that there is urgent need of consumer education. He appeals to American farmers to join in the movement, for by raising the standard of living for city people, he says, the farmers will reap the benefit. That sum of $35,000,000 returned to the consumers of Scotland gave them a higher standard of living.

Mr. Beaton, whose own career began as a grocer's apprentice at Dingwall, when he was a lad of 17, recently dedicated a new co-operative canning factory at Scottsbluff, Neb. As a result of the manufacture there of millions of cases of canned products, he reports the farmers of the State are getting higher prices; labor in the factories has improved its conditions, and the consumer pays no more than in any efficient system. Despite the expert manner in which the chain groceries and department stores are run in America, he feels the co-operatives can be made more profitable to the consumer.

Flour Millers

The Co-operatives in Scotland, he says, are the largest flour and grain millers in the country, and the value of their output last year was $50,000,000, from 52 factories.

He will speak this evening at a dinner given by the New England Co-operative Federation, at the Twentieth Century Club, on the subject of the Co-operative program for a better world. Before the war the international movement represented 52 countries. Members are at work on means of re-establishing the movement, after the war, in those countries overrun by the dictators.

Three Japanese Attacks Driven Off; Russian Armies Mass in North Area; Compulsory Registration of Women?

National service act is still in study stage, President says—Jobs first, women demand.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—President Roosevelt today revived the possibility of a nation-wide compulsory registration of women as the next step in the manpower crisis, at the same time describing a national service act as still in the study stage.

The President denied reports circulated after a White House conference with President of the American Federation of Labor, William Green, and President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Philip Murray, that proposals for compulsory control of manpower have been shelved indefinitely. Nothing has been abandoned and nothing decided, he insisted.

Mr. Roosevelt then launched into a discussion of the possibility of registering women, saying he discussed it with Mr. Green and Mr. Murray but came to no conclusion.

Registration of women on a national basis has been opposed by women advisers in the Manpower Commission and in the Women's Bureau who say it is no use registering women for jobs until employers are ready to use them.

300,000 on Detroit List

A number of cities with severe shortages have already registered women or are planning to do so at the present time. Detroit by use of post cards, collected names of 300,000 women who said they would consider taking jobs, but employers still prefer to recruit men from outside the city, thus adding to the housing and transportation problems. Other cities that have either taken censuses of women or are considering them include Mobile, Ala.; Evansville, Ind.; Dayton, and Cleveland, Ohio; New Bedford, and North Adams, Mass.

President Roosevelt said a nation-wide registration would require an Act of Congress and therefore, if needed by the end of this year, the legislation would have to be started through Congress shortly. At the present moment, he declared, there are very few places shut down because of a lack of labor, but added that it is time to prepare for the future.

Compulsory registration of women would not mean that women would be compelled to take jobs, the President pointed out. Such a census, he explained, would merely furnish information on what the supply of women workers is and what they are fitted for.

The President said he was confident that hundreds of thousands of women would be glad to take war jobs if they were told where they are needed.

Views of Labor Leaders

Meanwhile, following his conference with President Roosevelt, Mr. Murray warned a Senate education and labor subcommittee that there is grave danger that the "same kind of irresponsibility and planlessness that has characterized our treatment of the materials problem" will also be carried over to the manpower problem. At the same time, he described proposals to draft or freeze manpower as "sheer nonsense."

Mr. Murray blamed the Government for allocating contracts to

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Associated Press from United States Navy

Marines Advance Through Jungles

United States forces on Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons have to overcome difficult terrain. Here they are shown moving up to positions to attack Japanese forces entrenched on the Matanikou River.

Assaults on Guadalcanal by Nipponese thrown back and airfield is held by U. S.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The fact that American defenders of Guadalcanal have driven off three more Japanese attacks, and that the British Eighth Army has pushed a little deeper into the Axis desert army, does not convey the vast importance of the pending contests in Africa and the Pacific.

The Guadalcanal fighting is incidental to the great struggle of the American and Japanese squadrons for supremacy in the Southern Pacific. The rival naval forces are known to be maneuvering in the immense spaces of the Pacific, possibly without actually coming in contact. No word of the American squadron has been given out for days. It is not even known whether any word from it has come in to Washington.

Since it is believed to be outnumbered by the Japanese, Admiral Halsey's purpose may well be to avoid coming to grips pending the arrival of reinforcements from Pearl Harbor. In that case the task force of Marines and Army units at Guadalcanal is to hold their ground pending developments—a task which they seem able to do, provided that the Japanese are prevented from landing further troops on the island.

At the same time bombers from Guadalcanal and also from General MacArthur's bases in Australia keep up their barrage agains tthe surrounding Japanese bases at Buin, Rekata Bay and esewhere.

General MacArthur, it now appears, is definitely in command of the forces in New Zealand as well as those in Australia—a point on which there has been some uncertainty since the command was established last April.

The Egyptian campaign, which is intended to free the Mediterranean from Axis control, also appears to be awaiting decisions elsewhere. For the second time in a week the Germans have reported attempts of the British to land troops behind the Axis lines, while Vichy has announced the arrival of a United Nations convoy at Gibraltar—presumably headed eastward. The cautious manner in which General Montgomery feels his way with infantry through the German minefields, reserving his tanks, and the equally cautious movements of Marshal Rommel, would suggest that both are expecting other developments from the sea.

In Russia, the Germans show no signs of having given up the attempt to capture Stalingrad. They continue to attack in the ruined streets of the city and to pay a heavy price in casualties without appreciable gains in the 67th day of fighting. Interest has been aroused by German reports of Russian concentrations in the Rzhev area west of Moscow. These troops, according to Berelin, appear to be heavy reinforcements capable of attempting a major break-through. What purpose the Germans might have inspreading this report is not clear, unless the Russians are actually bringing up reinforcements to attempt to dislocate German plans for winter quarters.

Meanwhile, there is some speculation as to whether there may be special significance to Anthony Eden's statement that Britain has definitely passed from the defensive.

Solomons:

Americans Destroy 12 Enemy Tanks

The United States Navy announced that American troops on Guadalcanal had destroyed 12 Japanese light tanks in the last week

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Nazis Dig In As Cold Bogs North Drives

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 30—Abandonment by the Reich of hopes of an early resumption of the offensive against either Russia or Britain, and concentration instead upon making occupied Europe an impregnable fortress unassailable by the Allied nations, is the obvious policy which Hitler and his associates are now adopting.

This does not mean, of course, that Germany may not attempt local offensive operations in Africa, Scandinavia, or elsewhere in the immediate future. But it seems reasonable to conclude that while such actions may be tactically offensive, they will, nevertheless, be strategically defensive.

After specious arguments intended to explain away the failure to capture Stalingrad Nazi leaders have now been compelled to explain in detail to the German people why they cannot take the offensive against the Allied Nations.

It is not merely accidental that during the past three weeks Reichsführer Hitler, Field Marshal Göring, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, and Joachim von Ribbentrop have all concentrated upon the same theme in their speeches.

The pattern is always the same—the worst calamities are over as far as Germany is concerned; there may be difficult times ahead, but "Die Festung Europas" has become impregnable and that is all that matters.

Change to Holding On

The blitzkrieg [quick victory] has been converted into Durchhalten [holding on] and Germans have had to be reconciled to the fact that the war is still going to be a long and hazardous affair. Undoubtedly Hitler and Co. started this preparatory work months ago, but it is only very recently that they have unitedly declared that Germany will never capitulate and have taken the trouble to explain fully why the assumption that time is on the side of the Allied nations is false.

Dr. Goebbels in a recent speech was particularly annoyed about any suggestion of the Reich adopting the defensive—a reaction which so often in the past could be considered as a good indication of the truth of the charge. "It is a stupid distortion of the facts if the British now allege that the Reich has gone over to the defensive. If at present we are busy digesting what we have swallowed, the process of digestion will end some time . . . . If we use the time to organize our conquered space, time isn't working against, but for us . . . The British aren't in a position to establish a second front."

Plenty of Promises

The Axis dominates a self-sufficient Europe is another propaganda slogan which is intended to bring cheer to the war-weary Germans. Nazi spokesmen now admit that the food supply has been one of their greatest problems, but hasten to add that this has been

Continued on Page 3, Column 7

Japan Creeps South In Triple Strategy

Having obtained a close-up of the Far Eastern war from the Eastern side of the Pacific, Mr. Harsch, back in Washington, now looks at the conflict through the balancing perspective of distance from the western side of the ocean and comes to the conclusion that Japan's attack in force in the Solomons is a major effort to cut the United Nations' supply lines from the United States and to isolate Australia and New Zealand.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Military developments now progressing between Japan and the United States have ceased to be the Battle of the Solomons and become the Battle for the Southwest Pacific. What is happening in the Solomon Islands themselves is just one part of a battle which now extends from New Guinea almost to the Hawaiian Islands.

Japan has launched a new offensive which ha sas its obvious objective the smothering of the Far Pacific supply line and the isolation of Australia and New Zealand. As has been the case in most previous Japanese offensives it consists of a forward movement over a broad front with three main directions of pressure, the first toward Australia itself, the second in the Solomons toward New Caledonia, and the third in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands toward Fiji and Samoa.

Japan has thrown into this offensive an estimated two thirds of the entire Japanese fleet, strong amphibious land forces, and an important percentage of its operational air strength.

Across the entire front Japan is creeping forward by infiltration wherever resistance is weak or absent. It has momentarily abandoned forward pressure in the New Guinea area and is concentrating on the process of pushing its line forward among the islands which are the outposts of the American supply line position. The movement has all the external earmarks of a methodical campaign for major objectives.

Japan Holds Initiative

It could bring decisive victory for either side, or a draw. A third possibility is a Japanese decision to break off the movement and resume a holding strategy with relatively minor forces. The initiative in this respect lies in Japanese hands since the present scene of action is closer to vitals of the American position than of the Japanese. Our forces dare not break off the action without exposing our entire supply line and also our base in Australia to imminent Japanese capture. If the Japanese break off they merely expose outposts far from anything vital.

What is subject to sensible analysis is the sequence of events which brought Japan to the decision to make a major attempt at this season in the Southwest Pacific.

With the fall of Corregidor and Burma Japan became the unchallenged master in its own military area. It had attained a high degree of temporary security and

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

A Quiet Halloween Wins

By a Staff Photographer

Kitty and 'Pussy Halloween' Discuss Issue

"Tiger Kitty" is tipping off "Pussy Halloween" on the proper etiquette for tomorrow's celebration. By its smile the jack-o-lantern "pussy" evidently agrees it's a fine idea to keep the lid on and make it a patriotic Halloween this year. Children and grown-ups have been requested by Governor Saltonstall to omit destruction from tomorrow night's high jinks and keep them strictly on a patriotic level, with the usual prankish stunts that cause damage and repairs definitely off the schedule.

Mrs. Roosevelt Plays Role Of 'Vanishing' American

By Barbara Ellis Browne
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 30—A new kind of cross-country hunt came into being yesterday when a pack of 30 or 40 press hounds tore across the rolling English countryside in search of their famous quarry—Mrs. Roosevelt—who that day broke all records for speed and for vanishing.

After an 8:30 a. m. start, we used up lavish quantities of petrol on the ground and finally took to two huge airplanes in our pursuit of her from one United States airfield to another. But the "press facilities"—I never realized before the tremendous potentialities for practical joking in those two words—had evidently carefully timed it for our paths not to coincide until 4:30 that afternoon. Until then, as someone once put it, it was "like Hamlet without Hamlet."

At 4:30 p. m. our impatient pursuit was rewarded with the climax of the day; for we leaped from our planes at the airfield just as, on the broad tarmac of his own station, where the squadron under his command was drawn up in formal array, Mrs. Roosevelt embraced her son Elliott. Against the vaulted vastness of the sky, the squadron looked like a line of trim and perfect toy soldiers.

Evidently Colonel Roosevelt thought they looked well, too, for after he had led his mother past them for inspection, he addressed them with these words: "I want to thank you men for the good appearance you put on today. Dismiss in squadrons."

Then we all went into officers' mess for tea and there at last, gathered around Mrs. Roosevelt as she sat at the mess fire, we heard the story of her day from herself. Mrs. Roosevelt radiated poise as she talked. She always has it and it seems to reduce everything to an absolute minimum of fuss and feathers. She has this effect on everyone. A little Cockney basking in it as the Royal Party showed Mrs. Roosevelt London's East End was made to feel so natural by it that when he spoke to the King, after a chat with the Queen, he remarked, "as I was just saying to your wife—!" and I am certain the King liked it.

"What can I tell you that the censors won't mind?" Mrs. Roosevelt said first. We told her to go

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Fuller Comes Out for Saltonstall and Ely Will Declare for Putnam

Lodge Hits Casey Pension Vote; Kelly Saves Democratic Split

Republican

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall stepped up his campaign activity sharply today following the outspoken indorsement of his third term attempt by Alvan T. Fuller, former Republican Governor.

The Fuller indorsement, forcefully outspoken, boosted the Saltonstall campaign, just as tonight's indorsement by Joseph B. Ely, former Democratic Governor, will aid the Democratic gubernatorial candidacy of Mayor Roger Lowell Putnam of Springfield.

Former Governor Fuller gave his solid support to Governor Saltonstall in a radio address in which he pointed out that the Governor upheld the policies of the Roosevelt Administration and co-operated "in every effort to win the war."

"I know of no Governor of any State in the Union, Republican or Democratic, who has co-operated with the Administration better than our own Governor of Massachusetts," he said.

Irrespective of Party

"If Governor Saltonstall were a Democrat I should vote for him just the same, just as I voted for Senator Walsh at times, but of all the times in the history of this country when partisanship and other differences should be laid aside in the interests of national defense, this is the time, the place and the hour.

"I don't know of any reason why the Governor should be opposed at all, in view of his fine record, unless it is because a young man in Springfield had some money to spend and a crowd of 'hangers-on' would like to work for him in order to get some jobs. I don't believe these are very serious reasons for changing our administration in these troublesome times."

At a Worcester rally last night Governor Saltonstall referred to the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission as "an outstanding example of how the State Government is adapting itself to war conditions and helping to meet the national manpower problem."

Hits Casey Pension Vote

Senator enry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, seeking reelection, lashed out sharply at his opponent, Rspresentative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, at Worcester, New Bedford and Fall River rallies.

"I never have and I never will vote twice for pensions for myself while giving only lip service to the needy aged," the Senator said, referring to Mr. Casey's support of the bill to provide pensions for members of Congress.

"I believe that Massachusetts," he said, "is entitled to honest representation and not the kind of representation which a yes-man to the Administration offers to the people."

Meanwhile, John M. Cunningham, Democratic member of the Executive Council, called for the re-election of Governor Saltonstall.

Democratic

Joseph B. Ely, former Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, is scheduled to break his political silence tonight to support Mayor Roger Lowell Putnam of Springfield, Democratic nominee for Governor, and the rest of the Democratic State ticket.

Some time ago, after considerable pressure, the former Governor agreed to speak publicly for the ticket. Tonight he is scheduled for a radio talk, his first of the campaign.

The Ely public support will give the Putnam campaign a distinct lift, as will the fact that Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor and defeated candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, halted a "Draft Kelly" movement through which his supporters were planning to run him as a "sticker" candidate for Governor.

Saves Party Split

At a meeting last night the official Kelly Committee, the Committee for Pensions at 60, acceded to Mr. Kelly's request that the sticker campaign, which originated in Worcester, be abandoned.

A Kelly sticker campaign might have cut heavily into Mr. Putnam's strength.

Today in a radio talk Mayor Putnam charged the Republican administration with "bungling," particularly in connection with civilian defense.

"I have complete faith in the understanding of the voters of Massachusetts and particularly the women voters. They can distinguish between facts and fancy. The women of Massachusetts know the difference between forthright leadership and the bungling that has characterized so much of the present administration."

Slashes at Hunt

At the same time the Springfield Mayor characterized Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, President of the Massachusetts Senate, as a Republican "hatchet man." Senator Hunt has repeatedly asked Mayor Putnam, whether, if he wins, he will be in control in Beacon Hill or whether the "old gravy train" gang will be in charge.

"No clique," Mr. Putnam said, "has even surmounted me and demanded with success political payoffs such as have been going on for the last four years. The administrations of Roger Putnam have been his own. They have been straightforward. They are a matter of record."

Casey Reviews Record

Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, last night concentrated on a review of his record on foreign and domestic issues in the House. On domestic issues he said he stood by the working people "from whom I myself have come." On foreign policy he said he supported every measure that would make America strong and prepared to resist all enemies.

By a Staff Photographer

'Gone to the Scrap'

The heavy iron fence which surrounds Boston's noted Harvard Club was donated to the scrap pile today. Club President Charles H. Watkins is shown here with Mrs. Robert H. Gardner hanging a sign on the fence.

Federal Rent Regulations Cover All Landlord Services

This is fourth in a series of articles answering questions with regard to Federal control of rents.

Services—All services provided by the landlord are controlled by Federal rent regulations. Reductions in services call for a comparable reduction in rent. Maintenance of the appearance of housing accommodation such as painting, decoration, screens, furnace repair, are generally considered as items of service provided by landlords.

Q. What are services? A. Services include repairs, decorating, maintenance, water, heat, and all other such items the landlord agrees to provide the tenant at the time the agreement is made.

Q. Does it matter whether the agreement to rent is made verbally or by written lease? A. No.

Q. What facilities usually go with an appartment? A. Heat and hot and cold water, a superintendent or handy man to perform the duties usually term "janitor service." This includes the removal of garbage and trash at given times of the day, cleaning halls, stairways, lobby, and maintaining the general appearance of the apartment building.

The immediate repair or adjustment of minor breaks, such as the installation of a blown-out fuse, the repair of a leaking water faucet, the unjamming of a stuck flush toilet. In addition, apartments in many sections of the nation are equipped with refrigerators and stoves, which the landlord keeps in working condition.

Q. What services usually go with a rented house? A. Unless otherwise specified at the time of the rental agreement, these services usually include: keeping the house in repair, painting and redecorating at specified times, providing the heating unit and keeping it in repair, linoleum for the kitchen, screens. Services provided vary in different sections of the country according to local custom. Under Federal rent control, these services provided on the date must be continued by the landlord.

Q. What about special services? A. Any service, no matter how great or how small, which the landlord agreed to provide at the time of the rental agreement, and that service was still being provided on the date determining the maximum rent, must be continued.

U. S. to Recruit Florida Farm Aid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The United States Employment Service intends to recruit from workers from the Atlantic and Gulf States to harvest Florida's maturing truck crops, John J. Corson, Director U. S. Employment Service, told Senator Charles O. Andrews (D) of Florida today.

Mr. Corson wrote Senator Andrews that despite deterrent factors, such as certain State laws and lack of co-operation from some farmers, the recruiting program would continue.

Growers in the Everglades area, confronted by rapidly maturing snap bean crops, appealed to Senator Andrews and other Florida Congressmen for aid.

L. L. Stuckie, of Pahokee, Fla., told Senator Andrews that there was only enough labor in the Pahokee - Belleglade sections to harvest from 20 to 25 cars of beans daily, although from 35 to 40 carloads a day were ready for harvesting and 80 carloads daily would be ready by Nov. 10.

"Five thousand additional pickers will be needed between now and Nov. 8," Mr. Stuckie said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

SNOW | WARMER | COOL COLDER

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer tonight. Moderate winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Scattered light showers in northern section tonight. Slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Southwestern Maine: Warmer tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:16 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Saturday, 4:56; height 8.1 feet.
Light all vehicles Friday by 6:12 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Oil Rationing Blanks Supply Now All Right

An ample supply of ration registration forms for home users of fuel oil and kerosene was on hand early today and distribution to local boards and schools was completed, Henry Parkman, Jr., Massachusetts State Office of Price Administration, announced.

A shipment of 125,000 forms was received at the OPA office during the night and the first portion of a shipment of 75,000 blanks came from Washington. Late last night OPA officials had requests for 91,000 forms from various places, practically all of them in the state's eastern counties. Through the co-operation of the State Police deliveries of forms were made this morning to towns in Essex and Middlesex counties where demands had been heavy. Bristol and Norfolk Counties also were supplied.

Members of local ration boards close to Boston obtained their forms direct from the Boston OPA office. "We would like to set at rest any worries by home users of fuel oil that they will be penalized if they are unable to register this week," Director Parkman promised. "In most towns and cities where registration is not completed today, the teachers will be at the schools again tomorrow. However, in scattered instances some of the school officials plan to continue registration on certain days next week.

"In these cases the registration will be dated as of Oct. 31, thus placing the time of their filing within the month of October as required. This does not mean that a general extension of registration into next week is anticipated. The matter of completing registrations was left to local war price and rationing boards and school officials. Some of them chose to carry on the work next week instead of Saturday, tomorrow.

"If by any chance the registration is not completed by the schools, applications will be filed with the local ration boards. Such cases, however, should be rare. The burden on the local boards already is tremendous and home owners can aid them materially by making every effort to go to the schools and register."

Registration for fuel oil in Boston will be completed by 8 o'clock tonight, Boston school officials announced today.

All Boston teachers have become advisers in fuel oil registration for the day to speed the work. Previously some teachers were assigned as advisers and others to computation work. The officials reported that all computation work has been postponed until next week.

Teachers have been shifted to schools where registration is heavy. In addition plenty of application forms are now available.

Supreme Court's Day Is On Nov. 25

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today called for observance on Nov. 25 of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

On that date, in 1692, there was established under the Province laws the Superior Court of Judicature, and the first term of that Court was held in Salem on Jan. 3, 1693, the Governor said.

N. E. Regional Housing Authority Is Appointed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Appointment of Sumner K. Wiley as Director of Region 1 of the Federal Public Housing Authority was announced today. Mr. Wiley has been acting director of the region, which has headquarters at Boston and embraces Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

N. H. Challenge Law

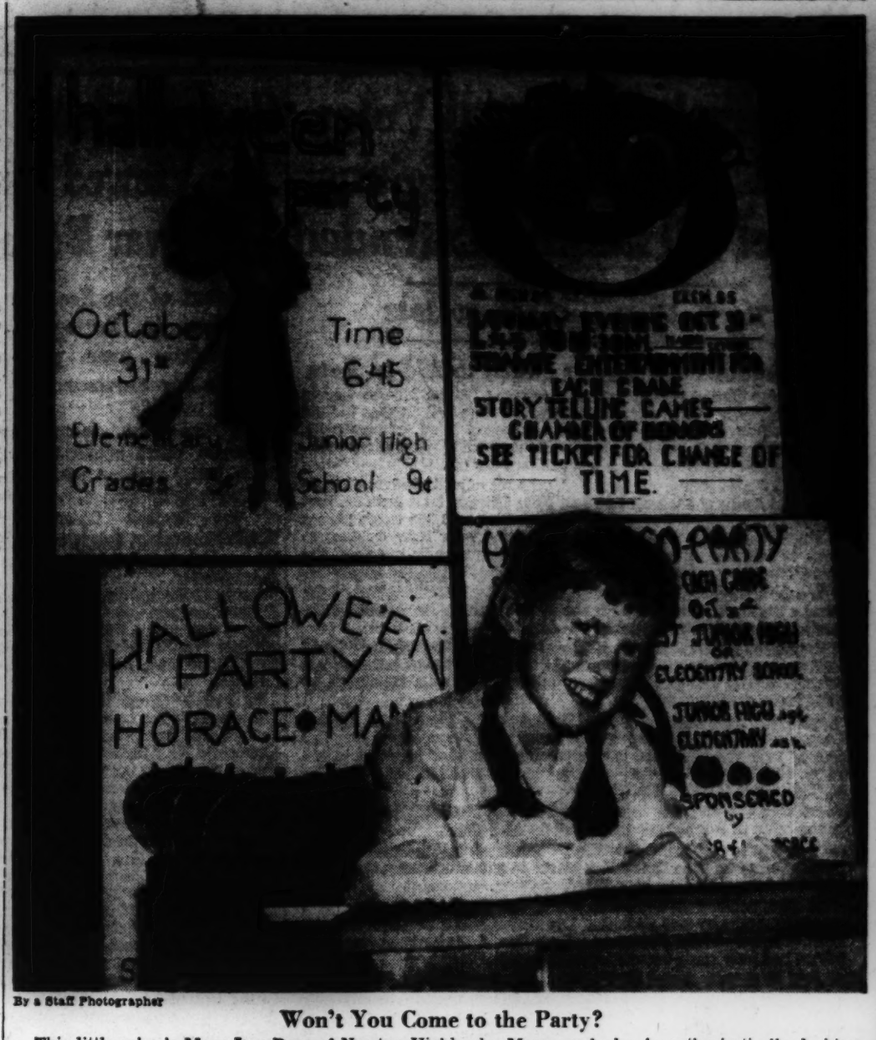
CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 30 (AP)—The Republican and Democratic State Committees said today a new law permitting direct challenging of voters at the polls will be invoked for the first time in the election on Tuesday.

Busmen in Salem Take Strike Vote

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 30 (AP)—The Government's requirement that some wage increases be submitted to the War Labor Board for approval became an issue for the first time here today as American Federation of Labor union employees of a street railway took a strike vote.

The union charged that the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway had failed to abide by an arbitration board decision awarding them pay raises and George E. Maguire, President of the Amalgamated Association of Electric and Motor Bus Employees' local, said a strike would become effective at 5 a. m. tomorrow if two-thirds of the members favored it.

Fred E. Cummings, Vice-President of the company, maintained, however, that it was impossible for the railway to grant the concessions without the consent of the National War Labor Board.



By a Staff Photographer

Won't You Come to the Party?

This little miss is Mary Lou Rees of Newton Highlands, Mass., and she is enthusiastically looking forward to Newton's community Halloween party tomorrow night. Along with several other youngsters she has been busy making posters announcing the big event. Boston also will hold city-wide parties for the "kids" tomorrow night, as will other communities throughout Massachusetts.

'Global Group' Vote Watched In Bay State

Action taken by 500,000 Massachusetts voters next Tuesday on the question of seeking a constitutional convention to frame a world government of democracies will be watched with interest by the entire nation, Henry I. Harriman, United States employers' representative to the International Labor Office asserted today. Mr. Harriman also is former President of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The Harriman statement, along with others by Robert J. Watt, American Federation of Labor representative to the I. L. O., and Mrs. W. O. B. Little, past recording secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, was released by the Massachusetts Committee on Federal Union, sponsoring the public policy question. The question will appear on the ballots in 42 Representative districts, including 500,000 voters.

"While the first and all important job before the people of this country is to win the war, it is of almost equal importance that they think rationally about the peace that will follow the victory of the United States."

Labor Representative Watt said:

"I am glad to see that many Massachusetts voters are to have an opportunity in November to vote on world federation. We have got to decide on our war aims, and the result of this vote should give our statesmen a yardstick with which to measure the determination of the American people to win a lasting peace."

Mrs. Little added:

"I cannot believe that a single voter interested in winning the war and building a lasting peace will hesitate to vote 'yes' on this question. It will help to ensure that every American life given in this war is given to establish a world where young men may live out their lives in freedom and peace, here and the world over."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in The Daniel Dorchester Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Park Street and Marsh Avenue, West Roxbury, at 8 p. m.

A lecture, "China, Old and New," by Lien-Sheng Yang will be given at the Boston Center for Adult Education, 8 Commonwealth Avenue, at 8:30 p. m. Admission 55 cents.

Saturday

A talk on "Early Timepieces" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. At 3 p. m. Mrs. Sayward will speak on "Spanish Art." Open free to the public.

A musical program will be given by Dorothy Mumford, contralto, and Leo Litwin, pianist, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3:45 p. m. Free to the public.

"Sky Riders," a story of the airplane showing its development from the time of the Wright Brothers to the present day will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. A companion picture "Venture Adventure" showing the record of Britain's Air Training Corps which prepares boys below the draft age for the RAF will also be shown.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Army Approves Falmouth Plan To Cut Liquor-Selling Hours

War Activities in New England

Early Closing for Cape Taverns—Following the lead already taken in neighboring Barnstable and Bourne, Falmouth's License Holders' Association last night asked the Town's Selectmen to order all establishments selling alcoholic beverages to close one hour earlier.

The move was approved by Col. Roy W. Smith, Camp Edwards Commandant, who said: "Falmouth's decision for earlier closing hours in connection with the sale of liquor is highly commendable. I'm sure that both the soldier and civilian population will benefit by it."

It is believed that the Selectmen will accede to the Association's request.

Married Women For War Work—Married women, physically capable of working, must take their places in stores, offices, or factories at once "if we are to provide the proper manpower for Connecticut's business and industrial life," Maj. William P. Averill, Acting State Director of Selective Service in Connecticut, said today.

"Many married women are under the impression, and it is definitely a false impression, that by remaining unemployed they will be certified as definite dependents and thus keep the husband from being placed in 1A under Selective Service. Such an act is not only unpatriotic, un-American and of a nature to almost class them as saboteurs but is of no value in so far as the classification of the registrant is concerned.

"There are thousands of jobs in Connecticut business houses and industries which can be capably filled by women. These jobs must be filled so that young men now employed may be released for service with the armed forces," Major Averill added.

Air Force Enlistment Extended—The period during which men who are handy with tools may enlist directly into the Army Air Forces has been extended beyond the original closing date of Oct. 31, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command, said today.

The extension is indefinite, no new closing date having been set. Citizens between the ages of 18 and 55 are eligible to apply. Men with certain physical disabilities are acceptable, if they are physically qualified for limited service. Men with previous Army experience are eligible up to their 55th birthday.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in half an hour.

If year's ration is about:	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
3,000 gals.	140½
2,500 gals.	117
2,000 gals.	93⅔
1,500 gals.	70¼

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

This store is a housekeeper's delight

Here the housekeeper finds many of the finer foods and things to lighten housework which add to the joy of living.

RHODES BROS. CO.

Charge Accounts Solicited. Free Delivery
170 Massachusetts Avenue
BOSTON, MASS.

Dromedary OLD-FASHIONED Corn Muffin Mix Economical Giant Size 41c

Rain Drops For Washing Clothes and Dishes 8-oz. package 10c

Giving a Gift?

Then—Surprise Her—and Delight Her—with a
ZOTOS-JAMAL Gift Certificate
Birthday, Anniversary, Holiday or whatever it is, she'll be delighted with a new permanent. The Zotos-Jamal Gift Certificate is the perfect gift for that good friend . . . and she'll thank you again and again for giving it!
Ask us about this unique gift idea now!
NOR-WAY BEAUTY SALON
Open from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
9½ Norway St., Boston Com. 9335

Falmouth Street Garage
Complete Repair Service
DAY AND MONTHLY STORAGE
Now Owned and Managed by Parker-Whitaker, Inc.
COR. FALMOUTH AND WEST NEWTON
KENmore 2092

66 YEARS OF SHOE-MAKING EXPERIENCE IN

Douglas Shoes
191 Massachusetts Ave. Opposite Christian Science Publishing House
Open Evenings

SHOP and SAVE at This MODERN MARKET
Meats—Fish—Groceries
Fruits—Vegetables
HUTCHINSON'S
284 Mass. Ave., cor. Falmouth St.
Free Delivery KEN 6873

● It is gratifying to these uptown advertisers to learn that your patronage is in response to their advertisements in the Monitor.

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
COMmonwealth 4330
Hours 8 to 4:45 daily, except Saturday
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street Boston, Massachusetts

Ready for Active Service

By a Staff Photographer

Third Officer Goodwin Reports

Third Officer Katherine Ralston Goodwin of Hartford, Conn., reported to Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles today, as Acting Assistant Director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps in the First Service Command. Miss Goodwin, who graduated at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, in the first class on Aug. 29, 1942, will, as a member of the Commanding General's staff, handle matters pertaining to assignments, transfers, promotions, ratings, discipline, enrollments and discharge for the Wacs in this Command.

ACCEPT ONLY THE BEST

Boston Cab
America's unexcelled cab service.
5010 KEN 5010

ASK MR. ALLEN!
A COMPLETE PERSONALIZED LAUNDRY SERVICE
LAFayette 0644

For BOSTON & SUBURBAN HOMES
Also MR. ALLEN'S
Special Service, 14 Lbs. for $1.00
EVERYTHING WASHED
Bed and Table Linen Ironed
ALLEN LAUNDRY
4 ALDEN STREET, BOSTON

NO ONE EVER SENT US ORCHIDS

because they appreciated what we did for them. But we have received many compliments on our ability to give sound counsel and efficient service on all insurance matters. We are not boasting, only suggesting that you too might be more than pleased with our co-operation if you let us work with you in handling your insurance requirements. Won't you give us a chance to do so?

OBRION, RUSSELL & COMPANY
108 WATER STREET, BOSTON
Insurance of every description

Spy's Uncle Would Testify; Offer Declined

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—U. S. Attorney J. Albert Woll said today that Walter Wilhelm Froehling, one of the six persons he is prosecuting on charges of treason, had offered to testify for the Government, but that the offer had been declined.

Mr. Woll said the meager statement that Mr. Froehling was willing to make—that he didn't know anything about the charges—was not considered of any value to the prosecution.

The six defendants were charged with aiding the German Reich by helping Herbert Hans Haupt, one of the six Nazi saboteurs executed in Washington Aug. 8. Mr. Froehling was the saboteur's uncle.

Those on trial with him were his wife, Lucile Froehling; Haupt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Max Haupt, and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Richard Wergin, friends of the family.

Grunow Testifies

Th first witness at the trial today was a Minneapolis painter and decorator named Alfred Harry Grunow, Mr. Froehling's cousin. He testified that at about 7 p. m. last June 21 he saw all the defendants sitting around a table in Mr. Froehling's home with young Haupt.

Their conversation was in German, Mr. Grunow said, but he couldn't hear what they said from where he sat in the living room, about 20 feet away.

Mr. Grunow related that he came from Minneapolis to pay the Froehlings an unexpected visit on June 20, a short time after the saboteurs had been landed from submarines on the East Coast.

He said Mr. Froehling told him that night he would have a bed partner, young Haupt, "who had been in Mexico or some place and had just returned."

Haupt Left With Wergins

The conference between Haupt and the defendants took place that night. When it was over, Haupt went off with the Wergins, Mr. Grunow said.

Among Government witnesses yesterday were Stanley Klucyzk, the Haupt family landlord, and his wife, Barbara. Mr. Klucyzk told of young Haupt's departure in June, 1941, for Mexico, accompanied by the son of the defendant Wergins. He said Haupt's mother had received letters from her son when he was in Mexico and later when he was in Tokyo.

Earlier, William Leibl, a private in the United States Marine Corps, testified that Haupt, whom he had met last May in Stuttgart, Germany, had told him he fled from the United States because F. B. I. agents were seeking him for spreading Nazi propanganda. Private Leibl also testified that Haupt told him of his trip to Japan and later to Germany on a blockade runner. Haupt told him, Private Leibl said, that he was a lieutenant in the Germany army.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Kluczyk testified that they had seen young Haupt with his parents last June. Similar testimony was given by Frederick Wittrock, a friend of the Kluczyks, who said he was in the Kluczyk apartment when Herbert and his parents came in for a short time and Herbert told of his travels.

Other witnesses included two managers of Jacksonville, Fla., hotels, who testified they had seen the saboteurs in the Florida city last June 17, the day four of the Nazi agents landed near Ponte Vedra in a submarine. Explosives and other sabotage material later were found by F. B. I. agents hidden in the sand along the Florida coast.

This Tin Fish Is Safely Canned

Associated Press

Chinese Recruits Boot Japanese Baby Submarine

Here is one of those pesky little Japanese two-man submarines that sneaked in and around the fleet at Pearl Harbor last Dec. 7, one of which did not get away but which was beached and recovered intact to play a part in enlistments for the United States Navy. It is now on a nation-wide tour of the United States and here is pictured on Navy Day in San Francisco where it proved an urge for many Chinese youths to join the Navy and see the world, especially, they hope, Japan. Lined up atop the midget sub they take the oath.

Treasury Sets Up Machinery To Police Wartime Salaries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—The machinery by which the administration hopes to freeze wages and salaries for the duration in its fight against inflation was announced Oct. 29 by the Treasury and War Labor Board.

The Treasury will set up seven regional offices of a new salary stabilization unit to control salaries not under WLB jurisdiction and to enforce the $25,000 ceiling order. These offices will be open "within a week," according to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John L. Sullivan, and will include New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Four to seven more such offices will be established later he said.

WLB Governs Wages

Under the new machinery the Treasury polices "salaries," while the War Labor Board governs wages, running up to $5,000.

Mr. Sullivan said the new salary stabilization unit will be under the supervision of a Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The unit, he said, "shall be independent of all other units of the Bureau of Internal Revenue." No new personnel will be hired to staff this unit but the Treasury will use "the cream of the Internal Revenue Bureau's personnel."

These are men, he said, who have had at least 10 years' experience in the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Meanwhile today the War Labor Board met with directors of the 13 wage-hour administration regions to formulate plans to put their part of the program into effect.

Rulings Awaited

Many rulings on important phases of the new $25,000 ceiling order are still awaited. One of these is whether income derived from fees by professional men is exempt: fees by lawyers, doctors, engineers and other consultants raise the question.

Motion picture stars are particularly affected by the ceiling. Save in the cases of top-ranking stars and executives, most Hollywood salaries will not be affected. This comes from the fact that the upper ceiling does not apply till after the Federal income taxes have been taken out, and such income taxes are increasingly heavy. It takes an income of about $67,000 today to get a net income, after Federal taxes have been removed of $25,000.

Higher Ceilings' For Tire Turn-ins

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Motorists will receive more than ceiling prices for some used and recapped tires sold to the United States Government under the tire turn-in plan, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

While most ceiling prices remain unchanged, higher maximums have been set for used tires worn down to the recapping point.

A sound recappable (worn smooth) 6.00 by 16 tire carcass will bring $3.50 and 6.25 by 16 and 6.50 by 16 carcasses are worth $4 under the new schedule. The old ceiling prices for all three sizes was $1.50.

A corresponding increase was allowed in the price paid for recapped tires.

OPA explained the higher prices were authorized to discourage the discarding of carcasses. Since the cost of necessary repairs is deducted from the amount received by the seller, the old prices were not regarded as high enough to encourage turn-ins.

The higher prices will be paid for tires already turned in as well as those turned in in the future.

Business Section Beautification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—On recommendation of the City Plan Commission, the municipal Board of Estimates has appropriated funds for the purchase of several properties at Howard and Chase Streets which are to be razed in order to improve the esthetic setting of the Howard Street extension.

When the extension was cut through a maze of old-time dwellings on the fringe of the city's business district, adjacent buildings which were left standing showed up as hopelessly ramshackle and ugly. The new northern section of one of Baltimore's principal business streets has been, for several years, very unattractive.

By purchasing some of these properties and razing them the city will be able to establish park areas, with grass and trees, in their place. Also, several properties already owned by the city and bordering the same thoroughfare, will be razed to further beautify the street. Earlier proposals that the city should sell those properties were met with a proposal by the Commission that the city not only should retain them but should buy the additional properties.

Bergdoll Gets Back $169,079 Additional

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Justice Mathew F. McGuire of District Court filed an order yesterday directing the Federal Government to return to Grover C. A. Bergdoll, draft evader of World War I, $169,070.71 seized from him in 1921 by the alien property custodian.

The order was a supplement to one issued July 11, 1940, returning to Mr. Bergdoll property valued at $594,311.70, with deductions for certain costs and $200,000 to be held by the Federal Treasurer until certain Federal taxes owed by Mr. Bergdoll had been paid.

Judge McGuire was told the taxes had been paid and that deducting them from the $200,000 left $169,079.71 to be returned to Mr. Bergdoll.

Air Transport Line Coddles Rubber Tires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 30—If as an autoist you think you are the only one helping to save rubber, listen to what Braniff Airways is doing down here to aid in conservation of the precious commodity.

Though a 12-ton Douglas Super-B-Liner has a lot more rubber than the family bus, the principles of conservation are very much the same. Inflation, cleanliness, sunlight and common sense are the most saving factors in rubber conservation, according to Ted Gibson, Assistant Superintendent of the Maintenance Department.

Inflation is not a good thing for national economy, but in tires it is a sound practice, Mr. Gibson believes. Tests and experience now show, he said, that the huge airliner rubber tires do just as well when inflated to 40 pounds instead of the 28 formerly used. Pressure is checked on airplane tires every 25 hours and valve stems cleaned. The latter is important because moisture or dirt might cause slow leaks through the valve stems and cause deflation. Hence, valve caps are a must in airline operation.

Braniff plane tires are washed with soap and water after every 25 hours of flight time, Mr. Gibson said. Dirt and dust deteriorate rubber, he said, and soap and water are the least deteriorating of cleaners.

Hangar floors, ramps, and taxi strips are also kept clear of oil, he said. Tires and other rubber accessories are also kept covered while aircraft are under overhaul so that oil will not drip on the rubber.

All spare rubber is also stored indoors away from sunlight, Mr. Gibson said, and aircraft are not parked in sunny places for any length of time.

Pilots are encouraged not to turn sharply while taxiing, to use the brakes carefully and make smooth landings. Braniff engineers, in fact, are experimenting to develop a small motor which will start the airliner's big wheels to revolving preparatory to landing in order to avoid the first rubber-wearing shock on the tires when the 12-ton ship lands at a speed close to 50 miles an hour.

Mr. Gibson has estimated that these practices have increased rubber wear 30 per cent.

Higgins to Build Cargo Planes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Andrew J. Higgins, New Orleans boat builder, said today that the Army had awarded him a contract to build 1,200 large cargo airplanes at New Orleans.

Mr. Higgins said he could not divulge the type of plane he will build, delivery dates or other details.

"Now that reports have appeared in the newspapers from government sources that I have been awarded a contract," he said, "I con confirm the fact.

"The Army has promised me the contract, and we are now engaged in drawing up the contract and other papers. Production will start as soon as possible."

It was announced that Col. John H. Jouett had resigned as President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, the trade association for the American Aircraft Manufacturing Industry, to become the head of Mr. Higgins' aircraft building activities.

Colonel Jouett served in France in World War I, was commander of all American balloon operations on the Western Front, and participated in all major offensives of the A. E. F.

After the war he served as the commanding officer at Langley Field, Brooks Field, and Fort Crockett, and served four years in the office of the Chief of Air Corps in Washington.

DIAMONDS

Modern science invades man's oldest trade. Now you can get diamonds of tested quality and authentic value.

Diamond grading with modern scientific equipment assures you of lasting satisfaction. Be sure to get this freely given customer protection service by selecting your diamond from a Registered Jeweler.

Look for this Mark of Merit

REGISTERED JEWELER

Before You Renew

or take out new insurance, see your agent representing

Hartford

Fire Insurance Company

Values are changing rapidly these days. A revision of your insurance may be needed every three or four months to make certain it really protects you. Talk this over with your Hartford agent before you renew your insurance or take out new policies. Write us for his name before it slips your mind—a postcard will do.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company

Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810

Local Boards Get New List Of Vital Jobs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Selective Service headquarters announced today that local boards had been given a list of 35 occupations in the production of communication equipment to guide them in considering occupational deferment of persons so engaged.

The equipment covered was given as "radios and radio equipment, radar, telephone and telegraph equipment, television and signalling apparatus." It was emphasized that the list covered the field of production rather than operation.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director, advised local boards that in classifying registrants in these activities they should consider their training and qualification for their work, the training and qualification required to handle their work, and the availability of replacements of persons who can be trained as replacements.

General Hershey said all occupations listed require "six months or more of training and preparation." The list:

Cost accountant, assembler, all-around boring-machine operator, all-around boring-mill operator, chemist, all-around coremaker, die maker, all-around electroplater, professional and technical engineer, foremen who axercise independent judgment and assume extensive responsibility for the product;

All-around gear cutter, precision grinder, gage inspector, radio, grid and radar inspector, instrument maker, all-around lathe operator, machine tool set-up man, all-around machinist, employment and personnel manager, production manager, traffic manager, maintenance mechanic, all-around melter, all-around metal planer, all-around metal shaper, metallurgist, all-around milling machine operator, all-around molder, all-around pattern maker, physicist, all-around machine operator, radio crystal engineer, defective radio and radar equipment repairman, tester and adjustor and tool maker.

Baltimore's Early Days Recalled By A Gift to Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 29—This city's early days as a center of musical and literary activity have been recalled by the gift to the Enoch Pratt Free Library of a collection of sheet music and verse in manuscript, the work of John Hill Hewitt, Nineteenth Century songwriter.

Hewitt, a contemporary of Edgar Allan Poe, was known as the "father of the American ballad." He composed the words or music, or in many cases both, of many of the familiar songs of the last century. Although today many of his songs are forgotten, he loomed large in the musical world of his time.

The collection was presented to the library by his daughter, Mrs. E. L. Poole of Baltimore. Besides the sheet music and manuscripts, Mrs. Poole gave the library a group of contemporary booklets containing her father's poems and several photographs of the songwriter.

This collection will supplement, in a sense, the extensive collection of material relating to Edgar Allan Poe now owned by the library. The Poe collection is housed in a special room on the library's second floor—a room regarded by many as one of the most beautiful in the city.

In addition to its appointed task of providing books of all types for Baltimore's citizens, the Enoch Pratt Free Library has made available to the Department of Education a meeting room where classes in a training course in retail selling under wartime conditions are taught. The classes are held on Tuesdays and Fridays, and are being largely attended.

Willkie Renews Plea for More Aid

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie renewed his plea for increased aid to our fighting allies last night in his second radio address since returning from his world tour.

Speaking on the "March of Time" program over the NBC coast-to-coast network, the 1940 Republican presidential candidate declared in his prepared speech that "Russian production alone is not enough," and said that "we must aid them with increasing supplies if they are to hold that hard-fought front which is ours as well as theirs."

Mr. Willkie also told of talks with American fliers in China. He said that they are "healthy and fit, but frustrated and impatient because they have so few planes and bombs and such a big opportunity."

Mr. Willkie spent part of the time during his short speech giving thumb-nail sketches of some of the fighting leaders he met on his travels.

Of Russian leader Joseph Stalin, Mr. Willkie said that "one's first impression is that he is short, stocky and stolid. One quickly comes to realize, however, that he has a rough-and-tumble sense of humor, and the thing one finally remembers most about him is the clarity of his mind."

Mr. Willkie said that Lieut. Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery, in charge of the British Eighth in Egypt, was a "quiet little Irishman" with "every detail of his command right at his fingertips."

He said that he asked General Montgomery about his desert opponent, General Rommel, and was told:

"He is an extremely able general, but he has a weakness—a tendency to repeat his tactics."

Mr. Willkie described Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as "a true Christian soldier in every sense of the word," and said Madame Chiang Kai-shek "is the only international celebrity whose personal attractiveness far exceeds her advance notices."

After telling of the needs of American flyers in China, Mr. Willkie said that their leader, Gen. Clare Chennault, "is adored by the Chinese people and has probably done more for friendship between the two countries than any other single person."

Mr. Willkie concluded his talk with a summary of what he discovered on his world-girdling flight.

"I found people looking to us to meet with realism and justice the problems of today—not those of yesterday—at home as well as abroad," he declared and added, "I found them hoping that we would make of freedom a living thing, economically, socially and politically."

President Hitting at Appeasers, Praises Resistance by Greeks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt struck out at appeasers and compromisers Oct. 29 in a message praising the Greek people on the second anniversary of their resistance to Axis aggression.

In a letter to the Greek Ambassador, he recalled that on Oct. 28, 1940, the Italian Fascists handed an ultimatum to Greece.

"When the Greek mainland was overrun," he said, "resistance was carried on from the islands. When the islands fell, resistance continued from Africa, from the seas, from anywhere the aggressor could be met.

"To those who prefer to compromise, to follow a course of expediency, to appease, or to count the cost, I say that Greece has set the example which everyone of us must follow until the despoilers of freedom everywhere have been brought to their just doom."

There was no information as to whether Mr. Roosevelt, in his remarks about appeasers, was thinking especially of the Vichy French leaders, who have chosen a course in marked contrast with that of the Greeks.

The President's message was read at a meeting commemorating the Greek resistance. Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, spoke at the meeting, reviewing this country's pledge to "leave nothing undone which will hasten the day" of Greek liberation.

President Roosevelt also sent a message to President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia on the occasion of that country's national holiday, assuring the people of the Republic now occupied by German troops that their steadfast sacrifice is contributing to the victory of the United Nations.

Connally and Hull Felicitate Turkey

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas, of the Senate Foreign Relations Affairs Committee, saluted Turkey yesterday on its national holiday for holding a "bridge between the Battle of Stalingrad and the Battle of Libya."

"In my estimation, Turkey's neutrality will last just as long as the forests of Turkish bayonets are ready to keep aggression at a respectful distance," Senator Connally told the Senate in felicitating the country and its leaders on the nineteenth anniversary of the Turkish Republic's proclamation.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull observed the Turkish anniversary by receiving a party of Turkish journalists in his offices and expressing to them this country's high regard for Turkey's consistent loyalty to treaty obligations.

Coming to NEW YORK!

Miles cast, mile you a warm welcome to the George Washington . . . where today's "Minute Men and Women" save time and energy. Modern in everything except old-fashioned hospitality. Only a few minutes from Radio City and Times Sq. Right next door to all transit lines.

500 quiet, cheerful air-conditioned rooms. 600 Baths . . .

Rates from: $2 single $3 double

Write Dept. CSM for a free "Guide-Map"

HOTEL GEORGE WASHINGTON

23 LEXINGTON AVENUE, COR. 23 ST.

IT'S STYLISH! ...ECONOMICAL, TOO

a Warm RICHMAN OVERCOAT and Riding in Street Cars

• Long before men rode in automobiles, we made and sold warm, good looking, low priced overcoats.

Now, again, it's stylish to ride in street cars... and still we're making fine, low priced overcoats.

Sixty-three years of experience is but one of the advantages you get in Richman Brothers Clothes. High grade materials, the finest of workmanship and good taste in style are yours here also—all at the lowest prices possible.

Come in expecting a lot. We guarantee you will not be disappointed. What's more, we guarantee you'll find just the overcoat you've been looking for —for a lot less than you thought you'd have to pay.

STANDARD QUALITY SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS . . . $24.50

SUPER QUALITY SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS . . . $29.50

UNIVERSITY STYLED ALL-WOOL STUDENT SUITS $18.50
SLACKS IN WIDE VARIETY OF STYLES AND FABRICS . . $2.95 to $6.95
GABARDINE RAIN AND ALL-WEATHER COATS $9.95

RICHMAN BROTHERS

STORES IN EASTERN SECTION

Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Washington, Pa.; Elmira, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; New Castle, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Altoona, Pa.; Johnstown, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Economic of 'Opportunity' Predicted as Postwar Phase

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A prediction that the present war would "destroy the economics of scarcity and usher in the economics of opportunity," was made today by United States Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold, in an address before members of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Speaking at the Press-Defense Conference at the Copley-Plaza and attended by hundreds of clubwomen from all parts of the State, Mr. Arnold painted a bright postwar picture.

"This war is geing to increase our economic capacity more than we ever dreamed of in the days of our depression," he said. "Predicting that it would destroy the economics of scarcity, he added, "If we win this war, the consumer's dollar is going to be worth more than it ever has been worth before. Abundant production will even up the exchange between the farmer and industry and create opportunities for small business which never existed before." During the war many small businessmen will lose their money but the real capital of small enterprise in America is opportunity. That opportunity will follow the increased production which the war is going to bring about."

Believes in Capitalism

He affirmed his belief in the capitalistic system as a guarantee of individual freedom and the most efficient way of production, but warned against cartels which restrict production to raise prices or prevent new enterprise or new techniques of production.

"The business or labor organization which spends half of its time devising way to control and restrict future production that it looks at as an economic burden, cannot bring to the task of present production the enthusiasm which our war effort demands," he declared. What we need is a new vision which removes this psychological handicap to the morale necessary for full production. We must get rid of the fear which now obsesses labor and industry and agriculture that every increase of productive capacity deprives them of future security."

Other speakers were Carl Joachim Friedrich, professor of government at Harvard, who asserted that it was imperative that we "win the peace" while winning the war; Welthy Honsinger Fisher, noted writer and lecturer, just returned from South America, who urged that North American women abandon their mistaken attitude of superiority and sincerely co-operate with the women of South America; and Frederick Ingvoldstadt, lecturer and journalist, who analyzed the Russian situation, pointing out that six "enemies of the Kremlin" had no united with Soviet Russia in war against Nazism and Fascism. These he listed as British imperialism, American capitalism, monarchists in Europe, governments-in-exile who are moral and fighting allies, religions leagus, which are morale allies, and animistic primitives who are emotional allies.

Must Not Become Haters

"Winning the peace is an empty formula," Professor Friedrich told them, "because it suggests that winning the war and winning the peace are two separate things. But we cannot win the war ! we do not win the peace. Only a dictator who is out for loot can do that. We who do not fight for material things cannot win the war without winning the peace.

"One of our biggest jobs right now," he said, "is to see that we do not fall into the trap of imitating the dictators and becoming haters." That calls for every bit of Christian forebearance we possess, he added, because the mere actions of the Nazis and the Japanese are so terrible. "But if we become haters we cannot make peace, for we will be taking steps which are going to be the seeds of future wars."

Another big job we have right now, he went on, is to plan what needs to be done when the Axis goes down in defeat. "We must consider the question of how to utilize farms and factories geared to war production, for the job of feeding and reconstruction. In proportion as we are calculating and planning in that respect, we are not only building peace but are also saving ourselves from what will otherwise be a great postwar collapse. In other words, we have to plan our way out of the war as well as into the war."

The conference was in charge of Mrs. Edgar Tregoning, chairman of defense for the Federation, and Miss Estelle Marsh, press chairman. Mrs. Herbert F. French, the President spoke briefly at the morning session, as did club editors of the Boston newspapers, Leslie T. Pennington, who discussed "World Federation" and Mrs. J. Anton DeHaas, who told of the need for nurses for wartime service. Leora Gridley sang, accompanied by Gertrude Litchfield.

By a Staff Photographer

Clubwomen and Noted Writer and Lecturer

Mrs. Edgar Tregoning, left, chairman of the defense committee, and Miss Estelle Marsh, right, chairman of the press committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, photographed with Welthy Honsinger Fisher, writer and lecturer, middle, recently returned from South America, one of the speakers who addressed the Press-Defense Conference of the Federation, at the Copley-Plaza today.

Garden Club Federation Has Election

Mrs. Harold Plimpton, of the Chestnut Hill Garden Club, was elected President of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts at the annual meeting held yesterday at Horticultural Hall.

Representatives from 88 clubs were present.

The other officers elected yesterday were: First Vice-President, Mrs. Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., Plymouth; Second Vice-President, Mrs. William A. Parker, Noanet; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Miner H. A. Evans, Wellesley; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles W. Arnold, Jr., Andover; Treasurer, Mrs. Harlan P. Kelsey, Jr., Boxford Village.

The Regional Vice-Presidents elected were: Central, Mrs. Robert Bowen, Concord; Metropolitan, Mrs. John C. Jones, Jr., West Newton; Northeastern, Mrs. L. Joseph Eno, North Andover; Southeastern, Mrs. William Francks, Plymouth; Western, Mrs. George B. Churchill, Amherst. Directors for three years: Southeastern, Mrs. Owen F. Tilton, Taunton; Northeastern, Mrs. William Breed, Swampscott; Metropolitan, Mrs. Austin C. Benton, Newton Centre.

Colorful gift basketc containing fruit, jellies, candles, decorated with flowers or foliage and suitable for Army camp hospitals, lent a festive air to the auditorium where a canteen luncheon was served by the Red Cross Canteen unit. Submitted in competition, they were distributed to the different camps after the meeting. There were over 50 baskets.

First Prizes went to the Garden Clubs of South Lynnfield, North Andover, Newtonville, Milton, Winchester, and Melrose, to the Lexington Field and Garden Club, and to the Garden Section of the Amherst Women's Club. The North Andover, Wakefield, Newton Centre, and Noanett Garden Clubs and the Better Homes and Garden Club of Winchester won Second Prize. Third Prize went to the Garden Clubs of Braintree, Peabody, Wellesley, Wollaston, and East Norton.

One basket that caught the eye because of the startling simplicity of its two-tone color scheme was that of the Wakefield Garden Club. Gold and purple was the combination, achieved with pears and oranges contrasted with a graceful sweep of large, deep purple grapes. A few green leaves served to accent the purity of the two colors.

Several of the entries took a Halloween turn. North Andover's was gay with a pumpkin-colored basket filled with oranges, pears, and grapes topped by a grinning pumpkin face and trimmed with bronze-toned chrysanthemums. Lexington's was covered with black crepe paper, while tiny witches kept guard over its burden of fruit.

Kaiser Sounds Challenge For New Initiative

Yankee ingenuity in manufacturing today faced a challenge such as probably it never met before—the challenge to new initiative voiced by Pacific Coast ingenuity through Henry J. Kaiser, the production star of the Far West.

Mr. Kaiser ventured right into the heart of the Yankee realm last night to decry traditional methods as outdated by war needs, and to appeal for more daring from industry.

Perhaps it was Yankee ingenuity itself which reached out to the West Coast to bring its building prodigy back to the Atlantic, whence he first came, to hear him plead for fresh resourcefulness.

At any rate several thousand manufacturers and others who jammed the annual banquet of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts at the Hotel Statler returned to their desks today with the spur of the Kaiser admonition in their memories:

"Regardless of what we have accomplished, we must now do better. The drive and initiative of business and industry must increase, not lessen, in this moment when we need it most."

Mr. Kaiser told assembled industry that many business men have been building Maginot lines around themselves, holding to the defensive, and venturing nothing, when their need and the nation's called for aggressive progress.

"People cannot sit on the lid of progress, and if they do, they will be blown to pieces," he warned.

Specifically as to what industry running short of materials should do, Mr. Kaiser advised the immediate finding of methods whereby the manufacturer can make the materials of which he is short.

"The manufacturer should become his own supplier much as New England did in her days of pioneering," he said.

"This is exactly what was done in shipbuilding, which made our own shipbuilding records possible. This is exactly what was done by our most progressive and fast-growing industries. I could name many who have become manufacturers from raw materials to finished products.

"And when we visualize this drive of our forefathers up through the unknown—up through ignorance to science—surely we must be ashamed if we have less faith. They acted without precedents to guide them. They had faith, confidence, and courage.

"Let us have as much, and cast off the tendency to accept our inheritance as a gift to be advantageously utilized while ignoring the obligation to do more and do better."

Turning to his own experience, he continued:

"In each instance I went into industries which I felt to be at least partially outmoded, where I felt that the introduction of modern methods would serve the war purposes of the nation.

"In very few instances did the owners and managers of the outmoded plants either offer to do the job themselves or co-operate with us in doing it; and, I repeat, (out of experience) that American business and industry, caught by war at the end of a period of political misfortune, have had difficulty in realizing that the days of caution and self-defense are over.

Unworthy of Survival

"My own strong conviction is that the managers and investors who will not go all-out now, taking a chance on their own survival, are unworthy of survival.

"Only those can hope to live who are not afraid to die. If we require it of our sons, surely we are lacking if we do not require it of ourselves.

"There is so very much before us, ladies and gentlemen, crying out to be done. Business and industry must put aside rest and complacency for the duration. Results which previously were considered creditable, and sufficient to meet the needs and demands of our people, are no longer to be accepted.

"This is no hour to rest upon achievements. We must move our objectives ahead as each new goal is attained.

"If an industry succeeds in doubling its output, that merely indicates the inefficiency that had grown up in the past. Such a result should suggest to the management that further improvement is equally within the range of the latest engineering, invention and administration.

"The practices which are commonplace today were considered impossible yesterday. Tomorrow we will do better.

"Perhaps there is a limit to human ingenuity but certainly we still are far from such limit. Conservative methods hold us back—the fear of traveling unknown and untried paths. Where there is a determined will to make unprecedented methods work, the means usually can be found."

Quentin Reynolds, war correspondent, spoke also. The address of Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, is reported in a separate column. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall recalled that Mr. Grew was originally a Bay State boy.

Japan's Total Mobilization Is Described by Former Envoy

Japan's total mobilization for conquest reaching back 24 years was described here last night by Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, at the wartime conference banquet of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

The process began in 1918 during the first World War with passage of the munitions industry mobilization law which provided for government control of the munitions industries, Mr. Grew related.

In 1922 mobilization plans were given to the Census Bureau where they were expanded. In 1927 the Resources Bureau was set up, which put mobilization planning on a firm and permanent basis.

"There is no telling how long national mobilization might have remained in the blueprint phase, had not the invasion of China's Manchurian provinces in 1931 thrust the Empire into hostilities on a war scale," continued the former Ambassador. "The assassination of a liberal prime minister by military terrorists dealt a serious blow in 1932 to Japan's brief experiment in liberal parliamentary government.

Speed Mobilization

"The Japanese people now had leaders at the helm who were bent on speeding up the mobilization of national resources. In 1935 the Okada cabinet set up a Cabinet Inquiry Council, which took up the whole problem. This was replaced in 1937 under the Hayashi cabinet, by the Planning Office which drafted the 'National General Mobilization Law' of 1938, a law which gave the executive such broad sweeping powers as to menace the legislative powers of the Diet.

"The pace was fast, but never fast enough to satisfy the militarists. They had not waited for the passage of this law. Mobilization was already well advanced in the form of a series of temporary controls which revealed two distinct aims; economic self-sufficiency and conversion from light to heavy industry.

"Among the earliest controls which the Government imposed were those which regulated the flow of materials entering and leaving the country. Imports were made to serve two purposes only: to build up the war industries, and to provide raw materials that could be processed and exported.

"But Japan could not afford to neglect various imports—such as raw cotton—which nourished her export trade and provided her with much-needed foreign exchange. The cotton industry continued to thrive—but for export only.

Saw No More

"The Japanese people saw no more of the products of their own factories, no more of the cotton cloth on which the people depended for clothing, sheets and towels and many other necessities of home life. An inferior substitute made of staple fibre has taken its place.

Milk, eggs, butter, cheese and canned fish were gradually withdrawn from the domestic food supply and shipped abroad.

By a succession of salvaging drives which were labeled 'voluntary,' the face of Japan has been swept clean of every kind of potential war material.

"Wages, profits and dividends are strictly regulated, as well as all operations involving capital funds. Competition is a thing of the past.

"Price control was begun as far back as April 1938. Japan has gone far beyond the necessities, however stringent, of a wartime economy, and has proceeded into a veritable slave economy.

"Taxes have pyramided to a height and have reached a complexity which would stagger the imagination of the American taxpayer. Small wonder that the standard of life has deteriorated steadily, bringing hardship to the millions of long suffering and inarticulate little people.

Human Upheaval

"Not the least of these hardships was the human upheaval caused by the conversion from light to heavy industry. In the new economy of large-scale heavy industry there was no place—except where they could be converted to war—for the home workshop and the small shop employing from 20 to 30 men, where the great mass of labor used to be found.

"And so there was unemployment—coupled with a shortage of skilled workers and of farm labor. The training and transfer of workers was a slow and laborious process, but it was gradually accomplished.

"Japanese men and women are working around the clock to keep their military machine fed. They take for granted long hours of work—often exceeding 70 a week.

"Wages, particularly in the booming armament industries, are relatively high, but the Government makes every attempt to scale them down through high taxes and enforced savings. Nevertheless, the Japanese have not been able to escape the ravages of inflation.

"And so, side by side with a small class of the newly rich which disports itself at the resorts and tea houses, are the millions of poverty-ridden but loyal and uncomplaining subjects of the Emperor, dreaming of the rewards of their sacrifice, not in terms of automobiles and radios, but in terms of the glory and immortality of the Empire."

Girls' Boston Parley Amounts To Preview of Silk Hose Drive

Campfire Girls of Boston tomorrow will have their first fling at conducting an all-day conference themselves. About 200 of them will gather at the Young Women's Christian Association for the Fifth Annual Conference of the officers of all Campfire groups and Horizon Clubs of Greater Boston. Both the morning and the afternoon sessions, and the various institutes will be conducted by the girls. The theme of the meeting is "Victory Through Health and Budgeting."

Each girl will come armed with two pounds of salvage with which to launch the drive for cotton or woolen rags, silk or nylon hose, keys, and rubber. The girls understand they are a little ahead of the game in collecting silk and nylon hose but they have been told these will be the next items on the national salvage program, as they are wanted for making powder bags. Gladys Farris of Brighton is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

It is at this conference that the National Campfire Girls 1943 Birthday Project—"Serve by Saving"—will be launched. It will be described at the morning session by Miss Madeline Bartell, member of the Greater Boston Campfire Council. Miss Bartell will be introduced by Lucile Rohrbacker, of Roslindale, who will preside at that meeting.

The purpose of the project is to interest the girls in saving health, clothes, money for war stamps, salvage materials, food by canning, and their homes by keeping them in repair The new national Campfire Girls budget chart, which will be discussed Saturday, has a special place for war savings.

After Miss Bartell's talk, the conference will break up into five institutes, one each for presidents, secretaries, treasurers, delegates, and Horizon Club officers. Each Campfire group is sending its president, secretary and treasurer, and one delegate to the meeting. These institutes will discuss the program outlined by Miss Barteil.

The girls will bring box lunches and milk will be served. Miss Eleanor Farrell of Melrose is chairman in charge of luncheon arrangements.

At the afternoon session, the Campfire Girls will enjoy a game period under the direction of Miss Vera Wilson of the health education department of the Y. W. C. A. and a song period with Siebolt Frieswyk, acting director of community recreation services of Boston, as leader.

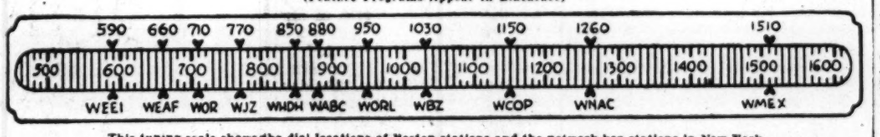
Simultaneously the Horizon Club members will have a separate meeting at which Mrs. B. Strout Stevens of Brockton will speak on "Charting Your Course." Diana Koplow of Boston will serve as chairman.

The Lynn Campfire and Horizon Club girls will give a humorous sketch on how to and not to conduct a meeting.

Mrs. John J. Wynn of Allston is chairman of the adult advisory committee, and she will bring greetings from the Guardians.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Rochester Civic Or.,	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Dr. H. Hanson, con.	Joe Rines' Orchestra	"Right to Happiness"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Dance Matinee: records
4:15	Interview	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Local sports	Dance Matinee: records
4:30	Every Penny Counts	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Across the Footlights	Dance Matinee: records
4:45	Victory Front	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee: records
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records
5:15	"Post": 'Date Book'	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Superman"; sketch	program
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Selective Service"	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News; Dinner Concert	Political talk	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Concert; Political talk	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Talk; Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Education for Victory"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis Jr., news,	March to Victory
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Babette, Phil Saltman	News of the World	Political talk	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Political talk	Natural science talk
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	Lou; music	John Barry, comment	Treasury Parade
8:00	Kate Smith Hour';	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	"Gypsy Memories"
8:15	music; comedy;	Dinah Shore, in person	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Barrie Sisters: songs	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	drama; guests	Harry DeAngelis' Orch.	"Information, Please!";	Political talk	The Lyric Theater
8:45	Kate Smith: News	U. S. Treasury Program	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Political talk	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse"; with	"Gangbusters"; sketch	Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Prokofieff's Violin Concerto No. 2 in G minor
9:15	Melvyn Douglas	"Gangbusters"; sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Sports; Waltz Time
9:30	"That Brewster	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Party; Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing";	Pete Herman's Orchestra
9:45	Boy"; serial	Orch.; Gracie Fields	vocalists; Wiley Ford	quiz with guests	Classical Album
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy	"People Are Funny";	Network sports	News reports: Defense
10:15	Ross; Cohnes Boy-	Meet Your Navy	quiz show; guests	Network sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	well; Margo; Herb	Political talk	World's Most Honored	Network sports	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
10:45	Shriner; orchestra	Men of the Sea	Music; M. Piastro, con.	Network sports	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:00	News; Rideout	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15	Dance music	Newscast	March to Victory	Dance orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:30	Jack Edwards' Or-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Les Castle's Orchestra	Day's End: News
11:45	chestra	Music; News	Music You Want	Les Castle's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1200kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	Musicale; News	Organ Melodies	
7:15	Musical programs	Newscast	News; Music	News Service	
7:30	Music; Talk; News	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	"Good Morning"; talk	
7:45	News; War rumm'ry	Religious program; News	News Service		
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Political talk	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; News	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast; Fred	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News; Salute to Savers	and Posey	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Music; Political talk	All Hail to You!	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"550 Presents"	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Spotlight Revue"	Musical program
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Salon Serenade	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00	"Youth on Parade";	Legion Auxiliary talk	Glenn Darwin, songs	"Rainbow House," with	"Kick-Conga"
10:15	music; drama	"Mirandy"; talk	Glenn Darwin, songs	Bob Emery; Juvenile	Shopping With Marie
10:30	Hillbilly Champions	Treasury Star Parade	4-H Club; Speaker	talent program	"Handy Andy"
10:45	Hillbilly Champions	Air Express Music	Saturday Serenade	Cimmons' Rodeo Rangers	Mason
11:00	News; N. Y. Philharmonic; Young	The Servicemen's Hop	"The Creightons Are	Studio Speaker	Adele Bailey, talk
11:15	People's Concerts	The Servicemen's Hop	Coming"; comedy serial	Across the Footlights	Organ Recital
11:30	from Little Blue Playhouse;	Coast Guard on Parade	Army Band Concert	Joe Rubin's Discoveries	
11:45	N. Y. Philharmonic	dramatization	Coast Guard on Parade	Army Band Concert	News Report
12:00	Theater of Today;	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Herbert Marshall	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Cowboy Melodies
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	H. Heidt's Or.; Vocalists	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News reports	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Community talk	Consumer talk	Pan American Holiday	Coast Guard on Guard	Political talk
1:30	Network talk	Meet the Band	All for the Victory	News; Orchestra	Music at Game Time
1:45	Penn-Army football	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Musical Roundup	Music at Game Time
2:00	game	"Fantasy in Melody"	Boston College - George-	Sports comments	Victory Program
2:15	Penn-Army football	"Fantasy in Melody"	town football game	Harvard University-	Coast Guard Parade
2:30	game	Dance Orchestra	Boston College - George-	Princeton University	Organ Recital
2:45	Penn-Army football	Alabama - Georgia foot-	town football game	football game	News Service
3:00	game	ball game	Boston College - George-	Harvard University-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	Penn-Army football	Alabama - Georgia foot-	town football game	Princeton University	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	game	ball game	Boston College - George-	football game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Penn-Army football	Alabama - Georgia foot-	town football game	Harvard University-	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	game	ball game	Boston College - George-	Princeton University	Dance Matinee: records
4:15	Penn-Army game	Alabama - Georgia foot-	town football game	football game	Dance Matinee: records
4:30	United We Stand;	ball game	Boston College - George-	Harvard-Princeton game	Dance Matinee: records
4:45	United We Stand	Alabama - Georgia foot-	town football game	Minnesota - Northwestern	Dance Matinee: records
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra,	Alabama-Ga. football	Musical Program	football game	Dance Matinee: records
5:15	Dr. Artur Rodzinski, conductor	ball game	Musical Program	Minnesota - Northwestern	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30		Your American Music	Ramin & Bauer: Piano	football game	program
5:45	Cleveland Orchestra	Your American Music	Interviews: Comments	Sports Matinee	News reports
6:00	News comments	Newscast; music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15	Songs; Political talk	Dinner Concert	Political talk	Football scores	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Concert; Political talk	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Gridiron Parade	News Review	Political; Marching; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	J. L. Fly: 'Communism'	Political talk	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	"Punts and Passes";	Political talk	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk; Thanks	Dance orchestra	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Political talk; Music
7:45	to the Yanks"	U. S. Treasury Program	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Political talk	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose";	Democratic State Com.	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	"Gibbs & Finney"; sk.	comedy serial	State Improvement Com.	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Danny Thomas Show	"Truth or Consequences";	California Melodies	Uncle Bill; talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; news	Danny Thomas Show	quiz program	California Melodies	Uncle Bill; talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"	Dance orchestra	National Barn Dance;	American Eagle Club	Classical Album: Shostakovich's Symphony No. 5
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Political talk	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	American Eagle Club	
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Dance orchestra	"Can You Top This?";	Political program	
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orch.; News	comedy quiz	Political program	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	New Prescott Program	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, news	Five Star News
10:15	Political talk	New Prescott Program	Dick Powell, songs	Boston Democratic City	Political talk; Music
10:30	OWI talk	John Gunther, news	Ted Steele's Studio Club	Committee	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
10:45	News; Rideout	Dance Orchestra	Ted Steele's Studio Club	Boston Dem. City Com.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
11:00	News; G. P. Elliott	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	Newscast	March to Victory	"Rent Control"; Paul	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fisherman's Program	Music You Want	Porter, OPA	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Music; News	Music You Want	Dance music	Day's End; News

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)

2:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Let's Be Neighbors.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations
4:15 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Ben Klassen, Tenor.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
5:30 p. m.—Glory Pleasants Trio.
5:45 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Canteen Girl.
6:45 p. m.—Erwin Yeo, Organist.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor
4:15 p. m.—Local sports.
4:30 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:45 p. m.—Man With a Band.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Marching Along.
7:00 p. m.—Bolton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; music.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Barrie Sisters; songs.
8:30 p. m.—"The Cisco Kid."; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Double or Nothing Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance music.
11:30 p. m.—Les Castle's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—"The War on Land," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLQ3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Theatre, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News and Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GRI, 9.41 meg., 31.8 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m. — Theater: "El Mismo Amor." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
8:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

Christian Science Monitor For Sunday, Nov. 1

3:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Oct. 31
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Profiles—Gen. Jan Smuts.
7:15 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The United Nations—Canada; Morton R. Godine, speaker.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
10:00 p. m.—English.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Nov. 1

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc; 17.75mc. Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04 mc, 9.70mc, 11.79mc. Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

If You Have Slip Trouble

Laros DIMENSIONAL SLIPS

don't come just by size, nor just by length. They are correctly proportioned to your individual type. Actually a custom-fitted garment without the extra cost. And because of these features they look better under your dresses and wear longer.

$3.00

In tearose or white rayon satin, 32 to 44

Slip Shop, 2nd Floor

STEIGER'S

Springfield Mass.

Kenroyd Topcoats

in Exclusive Imported Fabrics

$39.75

HAYNES

1502 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

Famous CLIPPER CRAFT OVERCOATS in Fleeces and Tweeds

$32.50

WARE PRATT CO.

Main St. at Pearl, Worcester

29th ANNIVERSARY SALE of FURS

For 29 years Reck's label has been a symbol of quality. Shop early for finest values.

RECK'S FUR SHOP

40 Pleasant St. Worcester

Denholm & McKay Co.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Famous for Quality and Fashion

Let Us Help You Care for Good Clothes

SUPERIOR Cleansers, Dyers & Tailors

Branches in County Towns

404 Chandler St. Dial 5-2531

WORCESTER, MASS.

Rent Ceilings in Boston Said to Impose Serious Hardships—'Ask Mr. Fowler'

Increase in Foreclosures Forecast If Rules Prevail

(Opposition to rent ceilings having been widely expressed throughout Greater Boston, the following authoritative discussion was solicited for this column, representing the views of real estate men.)

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Ask Mr. Fowler" is probably the most familiar realty sign seen along the highways of West Roxbury, Roslindale and Jamaica Plain. So this columnist asked Robert T. Fowler today why he, like many other Bostonians, are vigorously opposing national plans for ceilings on rents.

"Who said I am opposed to rent ceilings?" Mr. Fowler wanted to know. "My opposition to rent controls is only against their application in places where they are not justified, places like Boston where experience shows that rent ceilings not only are not needed but they constitute serious hardships upon those who own and operate rental apartments."

To escape criticism that he opposes rent ceilings in Boston simply because this is where he does business, Mr. Fowler pointed to the fact that New York has been omitted from rent controls "although the increase for rents in that area is about the same as it is in Boston." (New York's rent increases in the last year approximate 0.6 per cent against 0.9 per cent in Boston).

Making a Hardship

This time it was Mr. Fowler who did the asking: "Why try to cure an ill," he demanded, "by making a hardship for home owners where ceilings are not necessary?"

Looking at rent freezings against a background of rising costs for repairs, rising taxes and high capital investments, Mr. Fowler could see only one result of rent controls in Boston . . . "increased foreclosures." Painters, he said, are getting $12 a day when $6 a day was satisfactory two years ago. Stock and materials for repairs have gone up 25 to 35 per cent, he estimated. Likewise, other expenses hinging upon property maintenance have increased proportionately.

Again the man behind the "Ask Mr. Fowler" signs did some asking on his own: "If Boston property owners cannot raise rents, where are they to get the money to maintain their properties and put them in proper repair?"

"And if the owner cannot carry on, the next step is foreclosure," he added. "This means that banks and lending institutions are going to become loaded again with foreclosed properties, and for no reason whatsoever as far as Boston is concerned."

Era of High Prices

Mr. Fowler referred to the home owner who either built or purchased a two or three-family house during the era of high prices when he was receiving rents commensurate with those property values. The owner had been faced with vacancies during the business depression, and when he did manage to find tenants, they paid rents 50 per cent under what he was getting when the property was built. The result . . . foreclosures in such quantities that the banks were jammed and the Federal Home Loan Bank Corporation had to come to the rescue.

"Those property owners who were able to hold on," Mr. Fowler explained, "still have their troubles obtaining proper rentals to enable them to stay in business. There is no such thing as stabilized rents in Boston. Rent controls stipulating ceilings based on rents charged last September, cannot stabilize rents in Boston, since owners up to then had charged what they could get for apartments, having attained no set figures."

As a result of those conditions, rents vary from $5 to $7 per month per apartment in the same building, Mr. Fowler pointed out. The reason . . . owners have had so much vacant property that they have had no time to stabilize their rent structure. Rents ceilings in Boston thus stabilize an unstable condition.

Less Than Cost

"Real estate is about the only commodity you can buy at less than it cost to produce," Mr. Fowler continued. "In many instances the sale is as low as 50 per cent of production costs. Older buildings are selling at ridiculously low prices. Rents are reflected in this matter, in that they are not based at all on reproduction costs but on the opportunity to be able to rent at a figure similar to that obtained in the last few years.

"According to the War Labor Board, the costs of living have gone up 15 per cent in some localities and wage increases have been granted based on those figures. Certainly, rents in the Boston district are only an infinitesimal part of that cost for higher living. Yet they would not have to raise rents much in Boston to pay the increased charges which are forcing property owners to think in terms of foreclosures."

Mr. Fowler concluded: "I think home owners as a class are as patriotic as any and willing to do their bit in war work, but at least they should be given a chance commensurate with others to keep their properties and avoid foreclosures, by realizing rents in keeping with the times."

The Quiet Charm of a Beacon Hill Doorway

Actually this front entrance is at the foot of Beacon Hill, on Cambridge Street, Boston, where it typifies the Hill in all its residential dignity and quiet relaxation. Life moves leisurely in this district against a background of deep-rooted traditions. The woman and her daughter resting in the sun, the man with his book . . . there is time for this on Beacon Hill. And here is temporary surcease from the labors of war and industry.

Action Near In Hospital Meat Inquiry

With its investigation nearly completed, the State Office of Price Administration has moved toward recommendations for action against a meat dealer allegedly involved in gross violations of price regulations in connection with sales to the Bristol County Tuberculosis Hospital at Attleboro, Mass.

The dealer involved was reported by OPA investigators to have failed to keep correct records; to have charged for more weight than he delivered; failed to list purchases and sales; violated price ceilings; failed to account for cash sales; and to have substituted one kind of meat for another.

The announcement of the irregularities by John M. Russell, State OPA Enforcement Attorney, disclosed that on Oct. 15 Charles Paquette of Attleboro, assistant steward of the hospital, was arraigned in the Attleboro District Court on a charge of larceny of food from the insitution. Mr. Paquette pleaded not guilty, and court records showed that his case had been continued to Nov. 2, pending presentation of evidence to the Bristol County Grand Jury.

At the same time it was disclosed that one of the three Bristol County Commissioners, Leo H. Coughlin of Taunton, had demanded a State Police investigation of purchases at the hospital. Mr. Coughlin added that George Mycock, steward at the hospital, and also a Selectman in the Town of Freetown, had posted bail for Mr. Paquette.

The OPA did not name the meat dealer, but stated that Mr. Mycock had submitted a signed statement today in which he said he bought about 40 per cent of the meat from the particular individual whom the OPA charges with violation of price regulations; that all bills were approved by him before being submitted to the Board of Trustees of the hospital; that he always purchased meat of the highest grade and quality because of the nature of the institution; and that while meat he bought was not weighed at the hospital, any question as to weight was spot checked.

Mr. Mycock's statement also included the fact that he and his wife were engaged in the clambake business, and that they purchased some of their supplies, principally sausages and butter, from the same dealer from whom he purchased 40 per cent of the meats for the hospital.

R. I. Work-or-Be-Fired Order Aims at Shipyard Absenteeism

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30—The production in Rhode Island plants and factories engaged in war work is being seriously reduced by workers who absent themselves without adequate reason, Rhode Island employers agreed this week.

The practice has become so widespread at the Rheem Shipyard here, where 10,000-ton Liberty ships are under construction, that E. E. Armstrong, personnel manager, has issued a work-or-be-fired order to the employees.

Appeals to the patriotism of the men failed to correct the situation, Mr. Armstrong said. He disclosed that in a single week last month 2,727 men were absent from work for one or more days and that this caused a loss of 21,816 man-hours at the shipyard.

Too many of the men shirk their duty, Mr. Armstrong said, by knocking off for a day or two for reasons other than illness or emergency. Pointing out that men in the service are often required to work around the clock, he added that "too many workers outside the Army and Navy still don't realize we're in a war and that we can't let up whenever we like."

Other manufacturers and plant managers in Rhode Island agreed that "absenteeism," their word for the practice, was seriously handicapping production. Some described it as a form of sabotage. Others charged that it was part of the labor union tactics of slowing down production to make more jobs for workers.

Mr. Armstrong explained that the practice is not confined to this state. Enough man-hours are being lost in the shipyards of the nation, he said, to build a ship a day. He recalled that the launching of a Liberty ship at Portland, Maine, was postponed because too many men had taken time off and the ship was not finished on schedule.

Absenteeism is most prevalent on Sundays, Mr. Armstrong reported.

To correct the situation and check the practice of absenteeism, an order was posted at the shipyard this week announcing the new work-or-be-fired policy.

As a part of the new policy, an absentee clerk has been appointed. Workers unable to report for work are required to notify the clerk, who in turn notifies the foremen. In this way the yard intends to keep an accurate check on the absentees for possible future action.

Although Providence now is faced with what has been described as its worst housing shortage in years, only 80 of the 312 dwelling units in the newly-completed Chad Brown housing project have been occupied, James E. McDonald, executive director of the Providence Housing Authority, admitted this week.

Mr. McDonald cited three reasons why so many of the dwelling units were still unoccupied six weeks after the project was completed.

First, he said, the Federal Public Housing Authority requested that most of the units be held open for workers. Second, the requirements for applicants are so drawn that relatively few families are eligible. Finally, the Providence Housing Authority has acted cautiously so as not to be caught unprepared should an acute shortage of dwellings suddenly develop in this area.

The second low-cost housing project in Providence, called the Roger Williams apartments, is now nearing completion. It will have 744 dwelling units.

Gov. J. Howard McGrath, Democrat running for re-election, made a tangible post-election promise this week when he said that if re-elected he would ask the Legislature to appropriate $100,000 for improvements of the State's sanitarium at Wallum Lake.

The Governor said the State must be prepared to meet its post-war responsibilities. He described the project as one so urgent it required attention "even during this war emergency."

The governor's promise is in conflict with the expressed views of several of the Republican candidates who have urged a pruning of all State expenditures except those directly concerned with winning the war.

Genuine Leather Upholstered
Swivel Arm Chairs

Iron mechanism which allows chair to swivel and tilt. Oak finish covered with green or brown leather. No priorities necessary.

An exceptional value at $24.50

Also side arm chairs $17.50 to match at

PEABODY'S
64 Pearl Street, Boston LIB. 1902

Connecticut Campaign Near Repeat 'Show'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—With the war as background, but with other issues and personalities almost exactly as they were two years ago, the Connecticut election campaign is being waged as a repeat performance of the 1940 political struggle. Attempts have been made to focus the campaign on the issue of isolationism and support for the President's war effort, but these do not bulk large. Chief interest is on the race for the governorship, and here the major candidates can both cite records that clear them of any serious charge of isolationism or lukewarm support of the nation's war program.

Gov. Robert A. Hurley, Democrat, was elected two years ago in the Democratic sweep that gave President Roosevelt his third term. His opponents were Raymond E. Baldwin, then Governor, Republican, and Jasper McLevy, Bridgeport's Socialist Mayor and perennial candidate for governor. This year the three parties have nominated the same candidates. Mr. Baldwin is out. Mr. Hurley is in. Except that their roles are thus reversed there is little to distinguish this campaign from that of 1940.

There is no doubt that Mr. Hurley has been an energetic war governor, and this is the theme of his campaign. But Mr. Baldwin, too, can point to moves he made in 1939 nad 1840 to start the mobilization of State resources for war production and to lay the groundwork for civilian defense. The war had not yet come close to the United States when Mr. Baldwin relinquished his office, but Connecticut was already in the forefront of the states in war preparations. Both men are being pictured for the voters now as "fighting" governors able and willing to lead their state in an all-out war effort.

Mayor McLevy reached what is probably his all-time high in popularity and votes four years ago. The votes he drew in 1938, largely as defections from the Democratic party, were credited chiefly with bringing about the defeat of former Gov. Wilbur L. Cross and the election of Mr. Baldwin for his brief two-year tenure. Mr. McLevy has less to talk about this year, but he continues to hammer on the theme of "honest government," to be secured only through a Socialist administration, never from the Republicans or Democrats. He will draw a substantial vote in the Fairfield County area where he is best known, and in Bridgeport the opposing Democrats and Republicans have come together in a frank move to work against Mr. McLevy through a fusion ticket on local offices.

As a factor in the State campaign, however, Mr. McLevy's principal threat is seizure of the balance of power in the State Senate, through election of three Socialist candidates from Bridgeport districts. In the session of 1935 he held such a balance, and traded support of Republican party measures for legislation which would aid his administration in the city of Bridgeport. In a close election there is always the possibility that three Senate seats out of a total of 35 might be enough to give the Socialists a bargaining power to be reckoned with.

Connecticut is not electing a United States senator this year. Senator Francis T. Maloney, Democrat, and Senator John A. Danaher, Republican, still have a balance of their terms to serve. Of the state's six congressional seats, five are now held by Democrats, one by a Republican. All incumbents have been renominated.

Paralleling the Baldwin-Hurley race is the Miller-Kopplemann contest in the First District, Hartford County, Herman P. Kopplemann, thick and thin New Dealer, was ousted four years ago by William J. Miller, Republican. Two years ago Mr. Kopplemann recovered his seat. Now Mr. Miller is attempting to replace him. Here, if anywhere, the issue of isolationism dominates the contest. Mr. Miller opposed repeal of the Neutrality Law. Mr. Kopplemann, who voted for the Neutrality law when it was enacted, does not let the voters forget that Mr. Miller did his best to keep it on the books.

The Kopplemann-Miller controversy is one of long standing in the first district. Freshest personality in the Connecticut political scene, since the start of the campaign, has been Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, Republican nominee for Congress in the closely divided Fourth District. Mrs. Luce, with the interest that has been built up in her candidacy, appears to have as good a chance as any Republican candidate for Congress, running against LeRoy Downs, Democrat.

Educator Warns Curriculums Must Be Fitted to War Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 30—Traditional school subjects may have to be thrown into the discard, Prof. Hamden L. Forkner of Columbia University Teachers College warned today, if schools are to keep pace with the special demands of a wartime economy.

He even went so far as to express to members of the Maine State Teachers' Association convention the view that those neglecting to make such adjustments are "as guilty of misuse of public funds as a manager or worker in a plant who is not using his best time and efforts to turn out products which the Government needs for promoting a successful war."

Professor Forkner urged that every effort be made to adapt the school curriculum to the times so "that the large majority of those who finish high school or who reach the draft age are trained to do some one thing that the war effort needs to have done."

Dr. Stephen A. Freeman of Middlebury College told the modern language teacher group that the study of German and French is even more important than ever now "because of practical military needs," and added that "the study of Spanish, as of Portuguese, Chinese and even Japanese, should have been urged long ago."

"We are now paying the penalty for our past snobbishness," he said.

Speaking of the increase of delinquency, with children unwatched while parents are engaged in war work, Dr. Norma E. Cutts of New Haven, Conn., pointed out some of the specific hazards of the times due to war conditions.

"The anxieties, fears and tensions in all of us are sensed by the children," she declared. "They are fearful, too, of situations and changes which are within their comprehension but which no one has explained adequately. Close relatives, even their fathers, may be away for long periods of time, with the uncertainty about their safe return and perhaps eventual loss. Military forces and defense may take both parents and all responsible adults away from home so that the routine of children's lives, their nutrition, sleep and recreation are disturbed."

Teachers, she said, can help children "in a war-sick world" by helping them "to understand the new situations."

Bay State Russian Relief In New Boston Quarters

The Massachusetts committee for Russian War Relief, Inc., has established itself at new headquarters at 128 Newbury Street. The new building provides a room for volunteer workers and executive offices, rooms for local committee organization, the Jewish division, public relations, junior and college groups and a shipping room for yarn and supplies.

Attractive

7 Room Apartment

At 465 Park Drive, Boston

MODERN BUILDING — COAL HEATED

For convenient, comfortable year-round living—7-room apartment, including 3 large bedrooms and 3 bathrooms, also maid's room and bath. Fireplaces in living room, parlor, and dining room. Kitchen has G. E. refrigerator and gas range. Bell system connects kitchen with all rooms. Hot water heat. Unfurnished at reasonable rental. Located around the corner from Beacon Street.

For inspection see Mr. Parker at 857 Beacon Street
Or Call COM. 4330, Extension 515

Council Votes Air-Base Upkeep

Approval of the Executive Council for improving and maintaining a base for the Massachusetts Civil Air Patrol was obtained yesterday by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The Council authorized expenditure of $10,000 by the State Aeronautics Commission from the War Emergency Fund.

Acting as an auxiliary force which operates on full military status, the Civil Air Patrol is playing an important part in anti-submarine operations and in coast patrol in defense of Massachusetts territory, according to Maj. John E. Shennett, Massachusetts C. A. P. Wing Commander.

Base for this patrol, the site of which cannot be revealed for military reasons, is technically under the Army Air Force, but actually it is a complete Civil Air Patrol unit, with its own administration, maintenance personnel, operations, and planes, owned by Civil Air Patrol fliers.

Flying in planes once used only privately, members of the C. A. P. speed daily out over the ocean hunting enemy undersea raiders. The pilots and observers are in constant touch with their base by radio to report instant sighting of a submarine. Most of the men in this service signed up for the duration. Others joined for 90 days.

A QUICK WAY

To Get Information About Advertisers

Telephone one of the Bureaus listed below when current issues of The Christian Science Monitor do not carry in the advertisements information you need.

Should you seek the name of a Monitor-advertised florist, rug cleaner, or hardware store . . . or a certain product . . . a Bureau will gladly tell you just the advertiser that can serve you. If you plan to take a trip, keep this Bureau listing, and call for information when visiting any city where a Bureau is maintained.

A TELEPHONE "WHERE TO SHOP" SERVICE FOR READERS

Note: This service is not available on Sundays

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Birmingham—8-9 a. m., 6-7 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 3-6661
Montgomery—8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily ex. Sun. Dial 4409

ARIZONA

Phoenix—9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 3-2737

CALIFORNIA

Beverly Hills—10 a. m.-12 m., 1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Crestview 6-9901
Fresno—9 a. m.-1 p. m. 3-5719
Glendale—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily except Sat. and Sun., Sat. 9 a. m.-12 m. Citrus 1-1262
Huntington Park—1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. La. 2638
Inglewood—2-4 p. m. daily ex. Wed. and Sat. Or. 7-4344
Long Beach—1-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 645-198
*Los Angeles—8:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Tucker 2181
Oakland—9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Olympic 7720
Pasadena—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Sy. 3-7733
Pomona—9-10 a. m. Mon. and Tues. 6877
Redlands—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. fourth Wed. of month 22904
Redwood City—9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily 2295-R
Sacramento—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sun. 5-1211
San Diego—9 a. m. to 12 m. daily ex. Sat. Jackson 3713
*San Francisco—8:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily; 8:30 a. m.-12 m. Sat. Sutter 7240-7241
San Pedro—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 693
Santa Ana—9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 34871-W
Santa Monica—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 26023
Ventura—9-1 daily ex. Sunday 39163
Westwood Village—10 a. m.-12 m. and 1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Arizona 34089

COLORADO

Denver—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily Tabor 2980

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport—Daily 4-7822
Greenwich—9-5:30 daily, Wed. 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Greenwich 2187
Hartford—1-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 2-3810
New Haven—3-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 5-2315
Norwalk—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Norwalk 6-6271
Stamford—1-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 3-7535
Waterbury—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 4-3405

DELAWARE

Wilmington—Daily ex. Sun. 9078

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. National 2142

FLORIDA

Jacksonville—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily, Sat. 10 a. m.-1 p. m. 5-7907
*Miami—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sunday 32343
St. Petersburg—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sunday 93-691

*Branch Office

Tampa—9 a. m.-12 m. daily except Sun. H 60-832

GEORGIA

Atlanta—9-11 a. m. daily Hemlock 7247-8
Macon—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 70

ILLINOIS

Aurora—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 2-2630
Bloomington—9-11 a. m., Mon., Wed. Fri. 4808
*Chicago—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Randolph 7641
Evanston—9 a. m.-12 m., 1-4 p. m. daily University 4431
Galesburg—Daily 5755 Roo
La Grange—8:30 to 9:30 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. La Grange 4434 or Western Springs 0179
Moline—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Moline 6848
Oak Park—8-5 daily ex. Sun. Euclid 7376
Park Ridge—Mornings Monday, Wednesday, Friday Park Ridge 1376-M
Peoria—8:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily 4-6181
Rockford—8-10 a. m. daily Maine 2381
Rock Island—9 a. m.-7 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Rock Island 4487
Springfield—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily Dial 2-7832
Wilmette—9 a. m.-12 m., 1-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Wilmette 1220
Winnetka—9:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Winnetka 3770

INDIANA

Fort Wayne—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. H-29905
Hammond—9 a. m.-11 a. m., 1-3 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Hammond 45
Indianapolis—9-4 daily ex. Sun. Lincoln 7922

IOWA

Davenport—9-11 a. m. ex. Sat. 3-7473
Des Moines—9 to 4 daily, ex. Sat. and Sun. 8-0144

KANSAS

Topeka—Daily 7000
Wichita—8-12 noon, 1-5 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 84791

KENTUCKY

Louisville—9 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. weekdays ex. Tues. Magnolia 3947-J

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge—9 to 5 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 3667
New Orleans—9 a. m.-3 p. m. ex. Sat. and Sun. Audubon 3936

MAINE

Bangor—9-12 daily ex. Sun. 3-0006
Portland—9 a. m.-10 a. m. daily ex. Sun. 30300

MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston—9 a. m.-6:10 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Com. 4330
Brockton—12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m., Mon., Wed., Fri. Brockton 1921
Brookline—9 a. m.-4:10 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Com. 4300
Cambridge—9-10 a. m. daily Trowbridge 3870
Fitchburg—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 1100
Haverhill—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sun. 5147-R
Lowell—9 a. m.-12 m. 3-2340
Malden—9 to 10 a. m., 5 to 7 p. m. daily ex. Sundays Malden 7790
Melrose—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sundays and Holidays Melrose 4304-R 1885-R

Newton—9 a. m. to 12 m. Mon. and Wed., Sat. 1-5 p. m. Bigelow 0494
Quincy—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sunday Granite 6781
Reading—9-12 daily ex. Sunday Reading 1933
Somerville—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Somerset 3057
Springfield—1-5 p. m. daily 3-1917

MICHIGAN

*Detroit—9 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Madison 1183
Grand Rapids—8-12 Mon., Wed. and Fri. 82967
Kalamazoo—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 2-9081
Lansing—10 to 4 ex. Sat. and Sun. 41715
Pontiac—2-3 p. m. daily 2-5442
Saginaw—9 a. m. to 12 m. daily ex. Sun. and holidays 3-5545

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Main 1194
St. Paul—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Riverview 8299

MISSOURI

*Kansas City—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; Sat. 9 a. m.-12 m. Victor 3702-3703
*St. Louis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. Chestnut 6173

MONTANA

Billings—9-12 daily except Sat. and Sun. 8306
Butte—8:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily 2-3980
Great Falls—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 5833
Helena—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 1210-W

NEBRASKA

Omaha—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. WA. 1984

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord—8-7 p. m. daily ex. Sunday, 2-6 p. m. Sat. 2471
Manchester—9 a. m.-12 m., 6-7:30 p. m. daily 3643

NEW JERSEY

East Orange—Daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Orange 6-6773
Jersey City—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Journal Square 2-0014
Montclair—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 2-1200
Orange—9 to 11:30 a. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. Orange 3-0666
Plainfield—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Wed and Sun. Plainfield 6-0097
Westfield—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sat. Westfield 2-1214

NEW YORK

Albany—Daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 3-3784
Auburn—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sun.; Mon. 9-11:30 a. m. Main 1794
Binghamton—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 2-7064
Brooklyn—Daily Dunsville 3-3031
Brooklyn—9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. Mon., Wed., Fri. South 5-5630
Buffalo—Daily LI 4080
Flushing—Tues. and Thurs., 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Flushing 9-0040
Forest Hills—10 a. m.-12 m. Mon., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. BO. 9-3200
Hempstead—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Hempstead 1-0800
Jackson Heights—9 a. m.-12 m. Mon., Wed., Fri. WA. 4-3040
Mount Vernon—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Beverly 7-6210
New Rochelle—9-10:30 a. m. daily ex. Sat. 2-7310
*New York—9 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Lackawanna 4-5800
Richmond Hill—9:30 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. Vir. 7-0153
Rochester—10 a. m.-12 m., 4-7 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Glenwood 3568
Rockville Center—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily 3782
Syracuse—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 4-4841
White Plains—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. 2567

OHIO

Cincinnati—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sun. University 7822
Cleveland—8:45 a. m.-4:45 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Cherry 7899
Columbus—11 a. m.-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Adams 8434
1:30-4 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Walnut 3841
Dayton—9 a. m.-1 p. m., TA-3943; 1:30-4 p. m., RA-8368, Daily ex. Sun. Parkview 39898
Toledo—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Main 4436
Youngstown—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Wed. and Sun. 3-6249

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City—1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 7-2756
Tulsa—9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 4-8567

OREGON

Astoria—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 636 R
Portland—8:30 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Beacon 9390

PENNSYLVANIA

Erie—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. W 82-387
Philadelphia—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Pennypacker 9196

RHODE ISLAND

Providence—10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Dexter 7610

TENNESSEE

Knoxville—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 3-3767
Memphis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 3-3547

TEXAS

Amarillo—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 3-1332
Austin—10-12 m. daily ex. Tues. and Sun. 6-4366
Dallas—9 a. m.-12 m. daily Lakeside 1674
Fort Worth—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily 6-3264
Houston—10 a. m.-3 p. m. Mon., Tues. and Thur. Fairfax 3823
San Antonio Parkview 39898

VIRGINIA

Norfolk—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sun. 30188
Richmond—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 4-9776

WASHINGTON

Bellingham—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sun. and holidays. 2313
Bremerton—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 1000-W
*Seattle—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, 9 a. m.-12 m. Sat. Main 3888

Spokane—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. Main 4882

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee—9 a. m.-12 m., 2-4 p. m. daily Marquette 4418

HAWAII

Honolulu—10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 91190

CANADA

ALBERTA

Calgary—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily M. 2006
Edmonton—9 to 12 daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 71943

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver—10 a. m.-12 m., 2-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Pacific 7041
Victoria—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun., 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. E 3012

MANITOBA

Winnipeg—10 a. m.-12 m. daily 92-912

ONTARIO

Hamilton—5-7 p. m. daily 4-4200
London—12 m.-4 p. m. daily, Sat. 10 a. m.-1 p. m. Metcalf 8395-J
Ottawa—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 4-8479
Toronto—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Lyndhurst 1300

QUEBEC

Montreal—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Wi. 3043

ENGLAND

Bradford—Daily 3044
Huddersfield—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 671
Leeds—1-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 62900
Liverpool—10-11 a. m. daily ex. Sun. Great Crosby 3397
*London—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, Sat. 9 a. m.-12:15 p. m. Whitehall 9697
Manchester—9 a. m.-12 m. daily Deansgate 2643
Sheffield—After 9 a. m. daily ex. Wed. 81079

SCOTLAND

Glasgow—10 a. m. to 12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Bilsnock 2660

AUSTRALIA

Melbourne—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat., 9 a. m.-1 p.m. Sat. Windsor 4062
Sydney—10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. F. L. 1721

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 41-756
Wellington—2-4 p. m. Mon. and Thurs.; 9:30-5 p. m. Fri. 34-130

SWITZERLAND

Berne—8-5 p. m. Wed. 23-070
*Geneva—9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. daily 35-455

(Corrected to October 15, 1942)

Newton Engaged in War Drills the Very Day Japan Attacked Pearl Harbor

Newton a Pioneer in Civilian Defense Work

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With becoming modesty, Newton does not lay claim to having the finest Civilian Defense organization in the Commonwealth. It believes it has a good one but is not unmindful of its flaws.

Nor does Newton claim to be the first in the field, although it certainly was one of the pioneers in air-raid precaution and civilian defense.

Perhaps much of Newton's success in building an outstanding civilian-defense organization may be traced to the very lack of smugness of the men behind it, who have never ceased their efforts to improve the A.R.P.

Certainly Newton has come a long way since that well-remembered July night last year when Chief Air Raid Warden "Bill" Fawcett demonstrated a stirrup pump before a crowded Newton High School auditorium filled with men and women attending the first air-raid-warden school. In those early days, most of the future wardens thought a stirrup pump had something to do with a horse.

Not Loaded

After assuring Civilian Defense Chairman John Bierer that "it isn't loaded," Mr. Fawcett proceeded to demonstrate the pump in realistic fashion, resulting in a surprise flow of water which didn't do Mr. Bierer's nicely pressed suit a bit of good.

The Newton Committee on Public Safety had its inception in the spring of 1941 when Mr. Bierer was named Chairman by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mr. Fawcett was appointed Chief Air Raid Warden. About 50 Newton men attended the first ARP school held at Boston Latin School in May of that year.

Key men were selected to organize the villages of Newton, and on May 27 a meeting was held in the High School to tell the public of plans for civilian defense. The officers of the Committee had no way of knowing how many would turn up, but the hall was filled to overflowing. Nearly 1,500 attended the meeting.

School for Wardens

In July, the first ARP school for wardens was announced and sessions were held in the High School. The nearly 1,000 men and women who attended this first course became the nucleus for the present organization of more than 7,000 men, women, and children.

On Dec. 7, 1941, when the news of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor came, Newton wardens were engaged in a test drill.

Two days later, when the first air-raid alarm sounded in midmorning Newton discovered that it had organized for night protection but not for day. Many of Newton's wardens were employed outside the City and when the alarm sounded made an effort to get to their posts, a procedure obviously impractical under actual raid conditions. Following this, a day shift comprised mostly of housewives was set up.

Control Center

In September, 1941, the first ARP control center in this section of the country was set up in the old Telephone Building in West Newton.

Today, in addition to its 7,000 wardens, Newton has about 400 auxiliary policemen, nearly 200 auxiliary firemen, about 300 boys trained by the Boy Scouts for courier service, not to mention City departments which would come into play in the event of destruction from the air.

In addition to Mr. Bierer and Mr. Fawcett, the Executive Committee of the Committee on Public Safety is comprised of Charles C. Dasey; Douglas B. Francis; Mr. Richardson; Charles Raymond Cabot, head of the local Red Cross; Charles Floyd, President of the Board of Aldermen; Mrs. Paul M. Goddard and Mrs. F. Brittain Kennedy, cochairmen of the Women's Division; F. Brittain Kennedy, A. Leslie Harwood, Jr., George Sweet, and Howard L. Rich, Executive Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

CITY OF NEWTON MASSACHUSETTS

PAUL M. GODDARD
MAYOR

October 29, 1942

The Christian Science Monitor
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts.

Gentlemen:

I am very pleased to know of the keen interest you have taken in our various activities here in the City of Newton, and I shall look forward to reading your reports of them in the Monitor.

Like other cities and towns in our Commonwealth Newton is making valuable contributions to the war effort. We are carrying on our normal governmental functions, and in addition, our many private organizations, as well as governmental, are working to fulfill the extraordinary demands made upon them during this period of National emergency.

As Mayor of this City I should like through The Christian Science Monitor to express my appreciation to every citizen of Newton who is participating in the war program. The Citizens of Newton are proud of the men who have responded to the Nation's call, while on the Home Front many thousands of men, women and children are taking part in the Civilian Defense Program. I am confident that the unity of purpose demonstrated in our city is typical of that throughout the country and will, in the end, bring victory.

Most cordially yours,
Paul M. Goddard
MAYOR

PMG-Y

A Message From Mayor Goddard

Halloween Parties Planned For Children of the Villages

Several thousand Newton children are expected to attend some 200 community Halloween parties tomorrow night as the second annual all-Newton party is held under the sponsorship of the Newton Recreation Department.

Plans for this year's event were started last November immediately after the successful party held in six of the Newton villages. More than 1,400 young people attended last year.

The idea behind the party is to provide wholesome fun for the children at the same time eliminating the usual Halloween pranks which sometime result in damage to property. With the dimout this year, making it more hazardous for youngsters to be out after dark, the party also will serve as a safety measure.

Members of the supporting committee which made this year's parties possible are: Theodore R. Lockwood, Chairman; F. Ewing Wilson, Recreation Commissioner; Mrs. Ragna Hovgaard, Supervisor of Recreation; Nicholas Veduccio, Police Captain; Earl M. Dempsey, publicity; Frances P. Frazier, American Legion; William J. Jasset, tickets; Rupert C. Thompson, finance; Irving J. Seiler, food; James H. Remley, music; Alvin D. Parker, music.

Norman H. Payne, movies; Ernest G. Angevine, Parents-West Newton Co-ordinator; Gertrude Abbihl, decorating; Agnes M. Peoples, dancing; Edward J. Pease, Kiwanis, prizes; Arthur S. Swanson, buildings; Joseph B. Jamieson, Newton Center Co-ordinator; Robert C. Densmore, lighting; Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Alvord, Newton Highlands Co-ordinators; Wilfred Chagnon, Newton Co-ordinator; Burton S. Price, Waban, Co-ordinator.

Mrs. John V. Spalding, Oak Hill Co-ordinator; Mrs. Joseph di Carlo, Thompsonville Co-ordinator; Robert B. McLaughlin, Newton Upper Falls Co-ordinator; Winslow Cobb, Jr., Newton Lower Falls Co-ordinator; Harold D. Ames, Newtonville Co-ordinator; Frank Lombardi, Nonantum Co-ordinator.

The following are members at large: Julius E. Warren, Superintendent of Schools; Ralph F. Taber, School Committee; Frank M. Grant, City Clerk; Roy S. Edwards, Veterans; Gus S. Baker, teacher; Mrs. Brainerd A. Thresher, School Committee; Carlon W. Ray, Angier School.

Following are the places where parties will be held: High School Drill Shed; Bigelow Junior High; Frank Ashley Day Junior High; Levi F. Warren Junior High; John W. Weeks Junior High; Albert Edgar Angier School; Bowen School; Burr School; Cabot School; Carr School; Davis School; Ralph Waldo Emerson School; Franklin School; Hamilton School; Hyde School; Lincoln-Eliot School; Horace Mann School; Mason School; Oak Hill School; Peirce School; Stearns School; Underwood School; John Ward School; Williams School; Waban Neighborhood Club; Union Church of Waban; Work Shop, Newton Highlands; Playground House, Tyler Terrace; 15 Beecher Place, Recreation Room, Thompsonville; Sacred Heart Church; Residence of Joseph B. Jamieson, 93 Homer Street, Newton Center; St. Bernard's Parish, West Newton; Congregational Church, Newtonville; Congregational Church, Auburndale, Boys' Club, Nonantum.

City Geared for Action When Need Arose

To probably no city in the country did war come more dramatically than in Newton, Mass.

For on that historic day of Dec. 7, 1941, more than 1,000 members of Newton's civilian defense organizations were engaged in a realistic demonstration of what would happen in this Boston suburb if war came. While air-raid wardens, auxiliary police, and firemen responded to simulated incidents or waited in their homes for instructions by phone, radios announced the startling news that Japan had attacked Pearl Harbor.

Since that memorable day Newton, like other cities, has gone on a war footing. It probably is safe to say that no home in this city of homes is quite the same as it was before that December Sunday.

It also probably is safe to say that few cities were better equipped to meet the demands of war.

Diversified Industries

Not known as an industrial city, Newton does have, however, a diversification of small industries most of which were manufacturing products needed in the war effort. The result has been a threefold expansion in volume of manufacturing—more in ratio than any other city in the State, except Quincy.

In August, 1941, the average number of employees in Newton manufacturing establishments was 4,170. For the corresponding month in 1942 the average number of employees was 5,494. This represented a percentage increase of 31.7 while the State average was 3.6 per cent higher for the same period. The amount paid in wages for the State for August, 1942, was 28.7 per cent greater than August, 1941, as against Newton's increase of 51.4 percent.

Among products made in Newton for war use are pumps for the Navy, radio equipment for Army and Navy, and telephone assemblies for the Army Signal Corps. In addition, Newton textile products were going to the United Nations under the Lend-Lease Act even before the United States entered the war.

From a postwar adjustment point of view, Newton's industrial setup is particularly desirable since all but one plant are making the same products as they made in peacetime, the only difference being that they are now manufacturing for the armed services instead of for civilian consumers.

Building Expansion

World War II marked the end of a period of single-house building which saw Newton erect more homes of that category than any other city in the State. Until the war put an end to all construction except for defense, Newton had been adding about $2,000,000 in net assessments annually. There is still room for further expansion in the Garden City and some observers feel that there will be another period of home building immediately following lifting of present wartime restrictions.

Newton's peculiar geographic setup which results in a dozen different shopping sections—one for each village—may prove to be a boon to its retail trade, according to Rupert C. Thompson, well-informed Secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce.

Despite the serious personnel problem which confronts every retail store operator, Mr. Thompson believes that a period of great growth will be ushered in by the restrictions on use of automobiles which will cause more Newtonians to shop at home.

Retail store operators may have to adopt new methods and work harder than ever before, Mr. Thompson believes, but those who really know their business should prosper. "Storekeepers may pass out of business but merchants will thrive," the Secretary of the Chamber said.

Women Play Big Role

As in many other cities, women are playing an increasingly important part in wartime Newton. Women are taking over the jobs of men in Newton's biggest markets, wives of at least two Newton hardware men have gone into their husbands' stores to work. Shopping during the busy hours is becoming more and more of a task and will so continue until the new employees learn their jobs. Wise shoppers are planning their marketing trips for hours not normally busy.

Every village has its Red Cross groups meeting regularly to sew, knit, roll bandages, and otherwise aid that organization's important work. Some groups are providing nursery schools for young children while their mothers work for the Red Cross.

It is doubtful if the nursery school idea will be carried beyond its present scope as Newton is training people to go into homes to take care of children. If the war effort, however, eventually demands the drafting of women for work, Newton will have a supply of well-trained nursery-school attendants who will be able to take a group of children—probably on a neighborhood basis—while their mothers work.

In a city known for its public-minded citizens it is not surprising to find that every war drive is answered promptly. Newton, for example, expects to realize about $3,000 from its scrap drive which will be used to aid the work of the Citizens Committee for Service to Servicemen. This organization arranges a sendoff for every group of draftees leaving for camp and presents each man with a toilet kit.

A recent survey of the Newton War Transportation Committee has resulted in a plan worked out with the Middlesex & Boston Street Railway Company to stagger hours in some of the city's industries and in the High School to avoid peak loads at certain hours. To help in this adjustment closing time for the high school has been changed from 2:30 to 2 p. m.

Trade School In Newton Does Much for War

One of the major contributions Newton is making to the war effort is the training of men and women in the city's Trade School for important posts in industries making vital war products.

Since July, 1940, when a national defense training program was inaugurated in the Trade School shops, Newton has been turning out skilled workers who have taken their places on the production lines. Today the program has been accelerated and is now on a 'round-the-clock basis.

The original program was planned to train unemployed adults as fast as possible that they might be absorbed into industries making military weapons for the rapidly expanding armed forces. A total of 493 men were trained under this program.

Late last summer an urgent need for machinists in the Boston Navy Yard led Navy officials to inspect schools in the Boston Metropolitan area where machine training could be given. One of three schools selected was the Newton Trade School where, on Oct. 1, 120 men chosen from the Civil Service lists were enrolled.

The new program includes two shifts for the training of electric arc welders and is supplying men for such places as the Boston Navy Yard, Fore River shipyard, and Lawley's Boat Building Corporation.

Housing Project Won by Jackson

Construction of 125 defense housing units at Springfield, Vt., has been awarded to Karl F. Jackson, General Contractor of West Newton, the Federal Public Housing Authority announced recently.

The contract includes excavating, grading, and a community center. Approximately a million feet of lumber for the project will be supplied by Peck Lumber Company of Newton. William Chapple, Jr., of Newton Highlands will install insulation and all inside and outside finish will be furnished by Freeman-Carden Corporation of West Newton. Harold L. Melleney, former Newton High athlete, is associate architect for the project.

Ye Old Towne Bake Shoppe
Delicious Breads, Rolls, Cakes, Cookies, Chicken Pies
Wedding and Birthday Cakes
315 Walnut St., Newtonville, Mass.
LASell 4468

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.
The Bonnar Decorating Studio
Estimates given on all Home Furnishings and Decorating
Gifts for the Home
285 WALNUT ST.
LAS. 3126
BIG. 9736

The SILHOUETTE
formerly "The Downyflake Shop"
344 Walnut St., Newtonville, Mass.
BREAKFAST LUNCHEONS DINNERS
Good Home-Cooked Food
NOT OPEN SUNDAYS

WATCHES CLOCKS JEWELRY
Repairing
M. C. JEWELL CO.
EST. 1898
285 Walnut St. Newtonville, Mass.

Come and See Shop
DECORATIVE CHINESE LAMPS
to enrich the color tone of your room
LAMP SHADES, All Types!
Practical Gifts for Service Men
And, of course, Christmas Cards!
318 Walnut Street
NEWTONVILLE, MASS.

Helen Cross Bakery
291 Walnut Street
BIG. 9341
Next to Brigham's
All our foods baked fresh daily on the premises in our own modern kitchen.
Special Attention to Party Work
NEWTONVILLE, MASS.

Just Think! In These Times—
FREE DELIVERY at the Lowest Super-Market Prices!
Yes, lowest everyday prices on thousands of nationally-famous brands! Plus Charge Privileges and Free Delivery! Shopping at the Star Market means important savings, not only in money but in tires, gas, time and energy!
STAR MARKET CO.
304 Walnut Street, Newtonville BIG. 8690

NEWTON
Co-operative Bank
Systematic Monthly Savings and Mortgage Financing
305 WALNUT STREET
NEWTONVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

Complete Beauty Service
FOUR SEASONS BEAUTY SALON
823 Washington Street BIGelow 4611
Newtonville, Mass.
A MODERN SHOP FOR PARTICULAR WOMEN
Start the Season Right With an Expert Hair Cut and Permanent Wave

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.
D. & H. CONE CLEANED ANTHRACITE
NONANTUM COAL CO.
877 Washington St. Lasell 7560
In business for over 50 years

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
Service
Oldest Insurance Agency in Newton
WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE IS ESSENTIAL
Have You Placed Yours?
46 AUSTIN STREET
BIG. 7304
NEWTONVILLE, MASS.

NEWTON MOTOR SALES COMPANY
Ford
MERCURY — LINCOLN-ZEPHYR
Sales and Service
For All of the Newtons For Over Twenty Years
773 Washington Street
Tel. BIG. 4200
NEWTONVILLE, MASS.

INTERIOR DECORATION
Draperies • Bedspreads
Upholstering • Slip Covers
CURTIS DECORATING STUDIO
92 Bowers Street BIG. 7220
NEWTONVILLE, MASS.

WABAN, MASS.
BOSTON GARDENING CO.
Flowers
FRESH FRUIT VEGETABLES POULTRY
Cor. Beacon and Chestnut Sts.
LASell 5566

L. EUGENE CORKUM
HARDWARE
KITCHENWARE PAINTS
867 Washington St. Las. 4447
Newtonville, Mass.

BLUE BELL KITCHEN
Catherine V. McNeil
Proprietress
NEWTONVILLE SQUARE
Luncheons from 35c
Dinners from 55c
Closed Saturdays, Open Sundays
NEWTONVILLE, MASS.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.
CHRYSLER
The Nearest Factory Authorized Service
J. B. JURAD
11 Court St. Las. 3335
The same organization for 20 years, guarantees the same dependable service.
PLYMOUTH

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
BIGelow 0494
Hours: 8 to 12 daily exc. Sat. and Sun. Sat. 1 to 5 p. m.
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
NEWTON, MASS.

HERBERT T. SPENCER Inc.
Interior Furnishings
Custom Made Shades
Fine Cabinet Work and Upholstering
Slip Covers
708 Main St. Waltham 2680
Waltham, Mass.

WALTHAM, MASS.
BALL'S YEAR ROUND TOY SHOP
609 Main St. Opp. City Hall
Established Over 50 Years Ago
IT'S FUN
to visit Ball's Year Round Toy Shop. Whether you plan to buy or not, don't miss it. You'll have fun.
The Christmas Toys Are Ready

WATERTOWN, MASS.
Call WATertown 3818
for a Free Demonstration of the Cream Top Bottle
Deliveries in All the Newtons
C. L. WOODLAND
WAT. 3818 47 Waverley Ave.
Watertown, Mass.

Shop at Sears and Save
Complete Lines of Paint, Sporting Goods, Kitchenware, Hardware, Men's Work Clothing, Linoleum, Stoves and Heaters
240 Moody Street, Waltham TI 2415

IN THESE DAYS YOU CAN DEPEND ON US TO DO THE BEST WE CAN FOR OUR CUSTOMERS.
WHEN WE HAVE THE GOODS, YOU CAN HAVE THEM.
COCHRANE'S MARKET
993 Watertown Street
BIG. 2024
WEST NEWTON, MASS.

Riggs FLOWER SHOP
Member F. T. D. A.
WEDDING BOUQUETS and DECORATIONS
CORSAGES
ORCHIDS—GARDENIAS
BIG. 1271
2098 Commonwealth Avenue
AUBURNDALE, MASS.

LE BARON HARDWARE CO.
Corner Lexington Street and Commonwealth Avenue
PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Household Maintenance Supplies
AUBURNDALE, MASS.

AUBURNDALE CO-OPERATIVE BANK
307 Auburn Street
New Accounts Welcome
Two Mortgage Plans for Home Owners
Assets Over $2,400,000
AUBURNDALE, MASS.

TELEPHONE LASELL 2600
A-B-C DRY CLEANERS, Inc.
LET US KEEP YOUR GARMENTS IN REPAIR
"A stitch in time saves Nine"
WEST NEWTON, MASS.
Always Better Cleaning

WEST NEWTON, MASS.
C. F. EDDY CO.
ESTABLISHED 1870
COAL FUEL OIL
Certified Meter Service
We Seek Your Co-operation in These Trying Times.
LASell 6800

West Newton Co-Operative Bank
INCORPORATED 1892
Mortgage Money Available
1308 Washington St. BIG. 0067
WEST NEWTON, MASS.

You Buy Better at BARRON'S
West Newton Sq. LASell 2300
WISE PEOPLE SHOP AT HOME
No Tire Worry • No Transportation Problem
Emphasis on Sportswear
We're all out for smart comfort this fall. Reassuringly comfortable and everlastingly smart—sport coats—slacks — sweaters — skirts—at most desirable prices.
Keep the Boys Warm
A large selection of reversible, finger-tips and topcoats—outer fabrics of all wool. Mackinaws and ¾ lengths with wool and alpaca linings.
Personalized Attention—Leisurely Shopping—Large Parking Space

FINE FURNITURE AND RUGS for LESS MONEY
Mayflower Wayside Furniture Co.
1210 Washington Street, West Newton
Also
Woburn Four Corners, Woburn, Mass.
The Furniture Barn, No. Andover, Mass.
All Stores Open Every Evening
Budget Terms Available
COME IN AND LOOK AROUND

Newton Gives Its Servicemen Sendoff to Music of the High School Band

Mayor Greets Each Man Individually

Beat of drums and the blare of trumpets drift up from the oval in front of Newton's City Hall. The martial music of the gaily capurisoned Newton High School Band penetrates the red brick walls and is heard softly in the second-floor corridor where a group of Newton selectees are preparing to leave for military duty.

Neatly-uniformed Red Cross women serve doughnuts and hot drinks to the men who consume them absently as they say their good-bys to families and sweethearts.

As the hour approaches the men gather outside the Mayor's suite where Mayor Paul M. Goddard, Roy S. Edwards, Chairman of the Citizens Committee for Service to Newton Servicemen, and members of the Jewish War Veterans of Newton, today's sponsor of the sendoff, assemble around a table on which are packages bearing the names of each man leaving. An Army Chaplain in uniform lends a military air to the ceremony.

Outside the music stops. Mr. Edwards, himself a veteran of the last war when he served as captain in the Canadian Army, steps forward to greet the men. There are a few informal words of appreciation for what these men are doing. The Chaplain is introduced. He tells the men that they have a big job to do and a hard one but that he is confident they will be equal to the task.

Then the names are called. As each is spoken a man steps up to the table and receives his package containing a waterproof toilet case with all of the necessary articles.

Genial Nicholas Veduccio, Captain on the police force, hands the packages to Mr. Edwards who in turn gives them to the men. A gray-haired man answers to his name. Captain Veduccio steps from behind the table to hand this package over himself. This man is a Newton police officer.

Color Guard

The ceremony ends. The 24 draftees find their bags and start down the stairs. Band music is heard again.

While the men line up in front of the reflecting pool in the oval opposite City Hall steps, friends, relatives and city employees coming to work gather on the steps. A color guard from the local American Legion post comes to attention opposite the departing men. There is a pause—then the stirring strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner." At its close Mayor Goddard walks down the line shaking the hand of each man.

A bus pulls up in front of City Hall. The crowd on the steps surges down for a final good-by. In another blast of band music the bus rolls off on its way to the Waltham railway station where the men will board a train for Fort Devens.

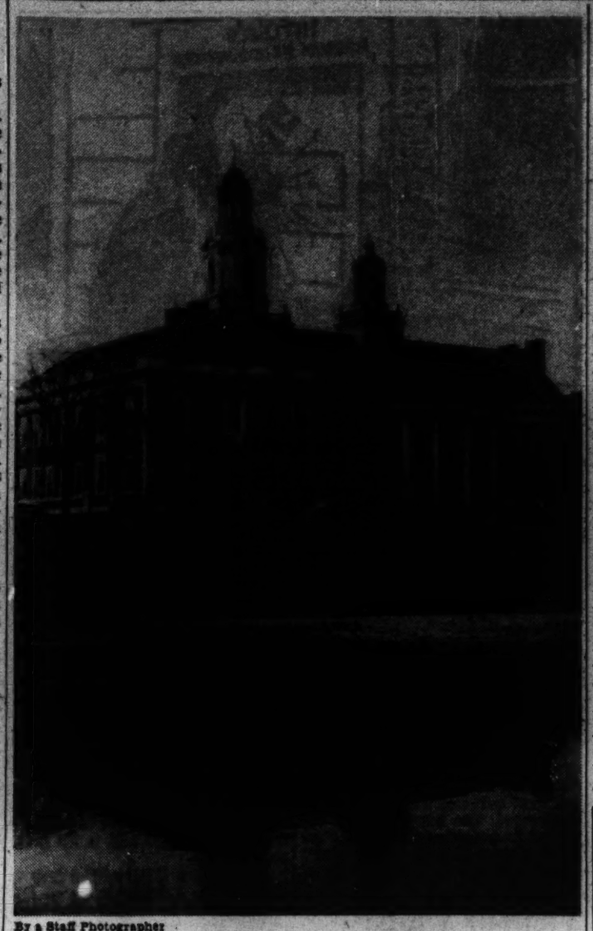
Ever since January, 1941, when the National Guard was Federalized and left for Camp Edwards, the Citizens Committee for Service to Servicemen has been operating in the interest of the man in uniform.

Red Cross Canteen

At that time a $500 fund was raised by public subscription and presented to Company C of the 26th Division. Books, magazines, and recreation equipment were also sent to the National Guardsmen in camp. When the United Service Organizations came into being this was stopped and the local committee began the sendoff ceremonies. The Red Cross provided a canteen from the beginning.

Newton believes its type of sendoff is unique. Chairman Edwards of the Committee has been invited to communities all over the State to describe the Newton program. He has more than 500 letters from servicemen expressing appreciation for what was done for them.

Plans are now underway for the erection on the City Hall grounds of a War Honor Roll. According to Mr. Edwards the honor roll will be plain but suitable and large enough to hold 6,000 names the maximum number expected to be drawn from Newton.



By a Staff Photographer

Newton City Hall and War Memorial

In this dignified edifice of Colonial design, the business of the Garden City is carried on. Situated on a beautifully landscaped tract at the junction of Commonwealth Avenue and Walnut Street, the Newton City Hall is considered one of the finest municipal buildings in New England.

Women as Firefighters? City Faces the Possibility

With the Civil Service list for Firemen exhausted and more men likely to be called to the armed services, Newton may see women fire fighters, according to Clarence W. Randlett, veteran Chief of the Department.

This possibility is not imminent, the Chief explained, but it is something which must be given consideration. Five women telephone operators are now trained for duty at headquarters in the event of an air raid or other emergency, relieving men for other duties, Chief Randlett said.

These women are ex-telephone operators and have done fine work in air-raid tests, the Chief said. They are Mrs. J. Frank Fox, Waban; Mrs. Kingsley Norris, Newton Center; Miss Esther P. Miller, Newtonville; Mrs. William B. Standish, Waban; and Mrs. Thomas F. Lyons, Waban.

In addition to its regular fire-fighting force, Newton has a well-trained auxiliary force of 180 men. These men have been drilled by fire department drill masters and are ready for action if the need arises.

Auxiliary firemen are divided into 10 companies, five with regular fire department equipment and five with civilian trucks. Each fireman has a helmet, rubber boots, and rubber coat.

Additional emergency equipment has been added to the Department for use in case of air raids.

Newton fire losses are among the lowest in the State, ast year the total loss by fire was $84,340.73, lowest in the State. Last year the has Newton's losses gone above the $100,000 mark. That was in 1939 when losses totaled $148,340.83. Because of its splendid record, Newton finds itself in a preferred class as to fire-insurance rates—the lowest in the State.

Clubwomen Girding For Civic Effort

Newton clubwomen have already girded themselves for a season of sustained community effort. Wartime demands have simply given sharper focus to their federated aim of serving the city through united action.

"We are all working harder than ever to meet the needs of the community," declared Mrs. Alden H. Speare, President of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs, which comprises 11 clubs and 14 affiliated organizations. "Most of the clubs have added a Defense Committee or a War Service Committee or both," she said. "Through these committees we co-operate with the Civilian Defense Committee and various war relief organizations. Such activity is in addition to our regular Red Cross work."

Helping Bond Campaign

Clubwomen in all the Newtons are helping Uncle Sam's victory bond campaign by selling stamps at schools and stores and at their own club meetings. This is one activity carried on by the War Service Committees, whose chairmen have charge of keeping the stamp booths at the various schools and stores manned with club members.

Where they are faced with the need of paring their budgets, the clubs are striving to do it without impairing their contributions to philanthropic projects. The Newtonville Woman's Club is accomplishing this by cutting down its food and entertainment budget and by decreasing the expense of getting out its yearbook—delivering it by hand instead of by mail, for instance, according to Mrs. Raymond Green, President.

Those clubs which have their own clubhouses are donating certain rooms or the whole buildings on certain days of the week for Red Cross and other wartime activities. "Our Workshop, as we call the small building which we use for committee work, is in constant demand," said Mrs. Augustine Smith of the Newton Highlands Club, "because it is one of the few buildings heated by gas." Giving the free use of their buildings in this way constitutes a sizable monetary donation, for it costs the clubs a good deal extra to keep them heated and lighted for such use.

Conserving Fuel

Newton clubs are making every effort to conserve fuel in the national emergency. For instance, the Newtonville group is closing off all but the social hall in their clubhouse, which was formerly a church building. Ordinarily they hold their meetings in the main auditorium, but this year they will confine all activity to the one room.

Members of all the clubs have, of course, been gathering in the scrap and will be doing so for the duration. Also books and magazines for service men; fats and greases with which to make explosives; and blankets for evacuees.

While going all out in their war efforts, Newton club leaders feel that it is important at the same time to keep up the home front, and they are, therefore, seeing to it that their clubs' cultural activities are not entirely eclipsed. "Besides," as Mrs. Augustine Smith put it, "we expect to have to look to our own clubs more than ever for our entertainment."

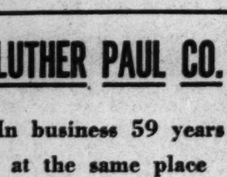
Newton clubwomen are, in brief, looking upon their clubs both as organized channels for increased community service in the war emergency and as a means of keeping up morale on the home front.

Alice Myers

SALLY WHEELER
Tailored and Dressy Wools
Misses and Women
Afternoon Frocks of Crepe and Velveteen
American Golfers
Sizes 10 to 44 and Half Sizes
881 Beacon Street, next to S. S. Pierce
NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

1237 Centre Street BIGelow 4240
NEW ARRIVAL
VOGT'S GENUINE PHILADELPHIA SCRAPPLE
29c per lb., 2 lb. for 49c
HEAVY STEER BEEF
Roasts: Sirloin, Top Round, Rump
Steaks: Tenderloin, Rump, Top Round, Bottom Round
NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

UPHOLSTERING
CABINET WORK
WINDOW SHADES
GOLD CHAIRS FOR RENT
Furniture Repairing
A. C. Jewett Co.
WALTER I. KNUDSEN, Prop.
Rear 101 Union St. BIG. 1320
NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.


N. E. Peabody Home Tea Room & Gift Shop
LUNCHEONS DINNERS TEAS
Cor. Brookline and Dedham Streets
Newton Centre, Mass. LAS. 9872
Open Sundays—Closed Mondays

NEWTON'S
In the Centre of Newton Centre
MISSES' and WOMEN'S DRESSES
COATS SPORTSWEAR
HOSIERY UNDERWEAR
ACCESSORIES
"Where Friends and Fashions Meet"
843 Beacon St. Phone: Las. 7400
NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

NEWTON JUNIORS

Infants' and Children's Wear
Layette to size 16
CHARGE ACCOUNTS
837 Beacon Street Big. 9830
Three doors from Pierce's Newton Centre

LUTHER PAUL CO.
In business 59 years at the same place
COAL
BIG. 0590 81 Union Street
NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

"We Know the Newtons"
NORMAN H. DEANE
Realtor
SALES RENTALS
APPRAISALS MORTGAGES
If you have property to sell or rent, or are interested in buying or renting—call us for "Prompt Courteous Efficient Service."
BIGelow 5000
1066 Centre Street at Commonwealth
Newton Centre, Mass.

PLUMBING
HEATING
WM. H. HOOBROCK
BIG. 0142
RES. LAS. 2133
8 Pleasant Street
Newton Centre
Mass.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.
An Arrow Exclusive
Richard Hudnut's
Du Barry
From the famous Du Barry Salon in New York we bring to Newton Centre this complete line of cosmetics.
Visit our Salonette for a complimentary skin care and make-up analysis. No appointment necessary.
Arrow Cosmetics
839 Beacon St. Las. 6230
Free Delivery

Piano Service
Tuning, Repairing, De-mothing
Serving Newton Residents and Schools for Over Twenty Years
Official Tuner for Lasell Junior College
Louis V. Haffermehl
Native of Newton
BIG. 1501
NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.
ONLY
55 Days to Christmas
Make Your Selection Now From Our Complete Stock of Christmas Cards
Bond Convenience Shop
BRAY BLOCK

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.
CARMOTE PAINTS
HARDWARE
Visit our Housewares Dept.
J. H. CHANDLER & SON INC.
796 Beacon Street, Big. 4000

The Flower Bouquet
BIGelow 2226
Our new address but the same telephone number
1189 Centre St. Newton Centre
Bonded Subscriber

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
ALVORD BROS.
Specialists in Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Established 1890
BIGelow 3006-1828
81 Union Street
NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

Fiske's Luncheons Dinners
Fiske's
ICE CREAM—CANDY
833-835 BEACON STREET
NEWTON CENTRE
LASell 2183
HARVARD SQ., CAMBRIDGE
KIRkland 8681

We Serve
by keeping Nash and other cars in good condition for the duration.
NASH-BUILT AIRPLANE ENGINES WILL HELP BLAZE THE ROAD TO VICTORY
WE, TOO, ARE IN IT TO WIN
AUGUST OSTERLUND, INC.
Nash Sales and Service
724 Beacon Street Las. 2660
"Serving Newton Motorists Since 1919"
NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

Join THE "WAVES"
THE YANKEE CLIPPER
An all-American short that provides a halo of distinguished femininity. Smartly shaped, softly waved, and easily cared for with one of our reputable permanents.
Chinese Manicurist
Madame RUTH
36 Langley Rd., Newton Centre, Mass.
BIGelow 0607

NEWTON CENTRE SAVINGS BANK
MORTGAGE MONEY AVAILABLE FOR HOME OWNERS
103 UNION STREET
NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

PITTSBURGH PAINTS
HUBERT HARDWARE CO.
PAINTS
HARDWARE
HOUSEWARE
332 Walnut Street, Newtonville
28 Lincoln Street
Newton Highlands, Mass.

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
Only Sunoco can give you a JACK FROST SPECIAL including WHIRLFOAM Motor Cleanout COSTS ONLY $3.88
Armstrong & Crombie
Route 128 at Newton Highlands Square
Worcester Turnpike, Opp. Home
Specialties at Newton Centre

Start the fall season with a new permanent, smartly styled to harmonize with that new outfit.
COMPLETE BEAUTY SERVICE
Leanore Beauty Salon
1158 Walnut St. Las. 5185
NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.

H. E. EDGAR

Packing—Storing
Goods Insured
Las. 4830 and Big. 9611
1200 Walnut Street
NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.

LARGE SPECIMEN HYBRID YEWS
Hybrid Flowering Crab Apples
Tree Movers
40 Years in Business
EDWARD J. HALLORAN & SONS
Arborists
93 Dedham Street, Newton Highlands
LASell 1502

MORTGAGE MONEY AVAILABLE
To Home Owners and Home Builders
NEWTON SOUTH CO-OPERATIVE BANK
1156 Walnut Street
NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.
Monthly shares always on sale

"PROTECTION PLUS CHARM"

Established 1865
ROOFERS
77 Years' Service From Same Family—Same Location
FOR ANY TYPE ROOF INSTALLED OR REPAIRED CALL
W. P. LEAVITT SONS CO.
29 Pearl Street Newton, Mass.
DEC. 0778

Joy and Morale
for the children and grown-ups as well!
Study music with
MRS. ELSIE S. EATON
Piano Teacher
In Newton Highlands and Newtonville every week.
8 Garrison St., Boston Kenmore 3690

Florence E. Rand Hat Shops

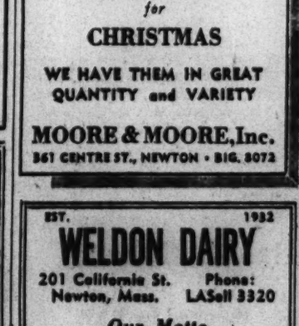
433 Centre St.
Newton, Mass.
Las. 6084
Hats and Gowns
at 1391 Beacon St.
Brookline
ASP. 2092

FRANK BATTLES, Inc.
PONTIAC
SALES and SERVICE
1942 CARS ON DISPLAY
Your Newton Pontiac Dealer
208-214 Washington Street
LASell 2700 Newton, Mass.

IT'S NOT TOO EARLY
to think about
GIFTS
for
CHRISTMAS
WE HAVE THEM IN GREAT QUANTITY and VARIETY
MOORE & MOORE, Inc.
861 CENTRE ST., NEWTON • BIG. 8072

EST. 1932
WELDON DAIRY
201 California St. Newton, Mass. Phone: LASell 3320
Our Motto
Superior Quality
Service With a Smile
Why not give us a trial and Watch Us Smile?

Barbizon Slips
Dainty Dot and Berkshire Hose
Blue Swan-Minikins
Panties and Snuggies
Arrow Shirts
B.V.D. Underwear
Interwoven Sox
Swank Belts
Brooch and Jewelry
ADAM $3.95 Hats
SPERLING'S
NEWTON CORNER



THE HARPER METHOD SHOP
Isabelle L. Marquis
Complete Beauty Service
HARPER METHOD and EUGENE PERMANENTS
National Bank Bldg.
390 Centre St. BIG. 1727
NEWTON, MASS.

SHOES
For You and Your Family
X-Ray Fitting
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street
NEWTON, MASS.

NEWTON, MASS.
Geo. S. Noden & Sons
Painting
Decorating
Glazing
Ceilings Kalsomined—
Paper Hanging
Floors Refinished
BIG. 2950 WAT. 2950-5206
Shop: 22 Nonantum Place

Hubbard's
Depot for
All Standard Toilet Preparations
425 Centre Street, Opp. Library
NEWTON, MASS.

THE YARN HOUSE
183 California St., Newton, Mass.
Still Open
With Plenty of Yarn at No Advance in Price
8:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.

Newton National Bank
384 CENTRE STREET, NEWTON
Deposits Received and Safeguarded
Securities Protected
Loans Granted
A Friendly Independent Bank for All the Newtons

Insulated
Help Win the War by Conserving Fuel and Save Yourself Dollars

Not Insulated
INSULATION STORM WINDOWS
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave.
BIGelow 7997
NEWTON, MASS.

PATRONIZE YOUR LOCAL BUICK DEALER
Get Your Buick Service in Newton
NEWTON BUICK CO.
26 Years in Present Location
371 WASHINGTON STREET LASell 7150
NEWTON, MASS.

NEWTON CORNER, MASS.
SAVING
An Old American Custom
A Modern Wartime Necessity
NEWTON Savings BANK
"The Place for My Savings"

TRY THIS NEW KIND OF PAINT!
With Sherwin-Williams KEM-TONE you can paint ceilings, walls and even wallpaper, with just one coat. It eliminates muss, fuss, and bother . . . dries in one hour . . . leaves no objectionable odor . . . makes a washable finish . . . requires no sizing or priming coat . . . needs only plain water for thinner . . . easy to apply . . . comes in beautiful pastels . . . and is economical — 1 gallon mixed with water makes 1½ gallons of paint.
Ask for KEM-TONE . . . the modern miracle paint
The Paint Shop
288 CENTER STREET BIG. 8480 NEWTON, MASS.

Americans Drive Off Three Japanese Attacks

Continued from Page 1

and that in the last two days torpedo boats had scored a torpedo hit on a Japanese destroyer which was engaged in reinforcing enemy troops on the island.

A communiqué on the Solomon Islands activity said that land fighting on Guadalcanal Island in the last two days had been confined to small skirmishes, but American aircraft were continuing to bomb and strafe enemy positions west of the airfield. In the late afternoon of Oct. 28 American fighter planes destroyed two enemy seaplanes at Rekata Bay.

The 12 tanks mentioned brought to 17 the number of such enemy armored weapons destroyed in recent fighting on Guadalcanal. Five were destroyed by Army and Marine troops and artillery the night of Oct. 23, when the Japanese made four unsuccessful attempts to penetrate the west line of the United States forces.

Today's communique did not report details of the action in which the 12 tanks were destroyed, but naval quarters in Washington thought it likely the tanks were used in two recent assaults in which the Japanese have succeeded in piercing the American lines. In both cases, counterattacks succeeded in throwing back the enemy.

The Navy reported on Oct. 29 that United States Marine and Army troops on Guadalcanal broke up three additional Japanese assaults on Oct. 27. The airfield defenders were thrown back by one heavy attack but countered quickly and regained their positions.

An example of Japanese treachery in the South Pacific warfare also was made public by the Navy in releasing a dispatch written by Sergeant Richard T. Wright, a Marine Corps combat correspondent.

Honoring a flag of truce borne by a Japanese officer, 28 of 30 marines were massacred when they sought to take custody of a group of Japanese who, the officer said, were isolated on a near-by island and wanted to surrender.

As the 30 marines drew near the island they were met without warning by firing from several machine guns hidden in the underbrush, Sergeant Wright wrote.

"They were mowed down like so many stalks of corn," he added, "except for two who escaped and swam to safety."

New Zealand Defense Minister Fred Jones announced that the New Zealand Army in the Pacific had been placed under United States Command, according to a Reuters report.

New Zealand Air Force squadrons were said also to be operating with the Americans in the South Pacific.

When Gen. Douglas MacArthur was placed under orders from the United Naions last April 19 to prepare to take the offensive against Japan as commander in chief of all land, sea, and air forces in the Southwest Pacific, his headquarters announced that the United States, Australia, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands had agreed on the scope of his command.

Although New Zealand was not mentioned in the official announcement, Prime Minister Peter Fraser announced at Wellington immediately that the Dominion's position under General MacArthur's command had beet settled. Australian Prime Minister John Curtin, in a congratulatory letter to the general, said he was assuming command by charter of the four governments plus New Zealand.

The unfolding of the war in the Pacific gradually has developed two spheres of action under American command whose borders have not been sharply defined.

One is General MacArthur's which, presumably, covers Australia and the islands immediately to the west and north.

The other is commanded by Vice Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., and covers the seas and islands along the Australian-American supply line.

Stalingrad:

Russian Tanks Win Battle

Russian tanks won a battle of armored forces to maintain Stalingrad's defense lines and Soviet troops regained another height northeast of Tuapse in the West Caucasus, but numerically superior invaders compelled a retreat in the Nalchik sector for the second successive day, the Russians said.

Sixteen tanks of a German assault force were declared destroyed by tread-tracked Soviet machines barring their way in a Stalingrad factory area and the others withdrew a communiqué said.

Although a German detachment drove up 50 to 100 yards to the edge of a factory ground during a costly assault by a tank-supported infantry division on Oct. 29 and heavy fighting continued in this 67th day of the siege, it was announced that "all attacks were repulsed and Soviet troops are firmly holding their positions."

"Northwest of Stalingrad," the communiqué said, "a Soviet unit broke through the enemy defenses. Engaging the enemy with hand grenades and in hand-to-hand fighting, they killed 130 of the enemy and captured an ammunition dump, as well as other booty."

Capture of a height in the counteratiacks northeast of Tuapse, a key Black Sea port menaced by a Nazi pincers, was announced without detail.

Red Star, Russian Army organ, said that the Russians, who withdrew on Oct. 29 after the enemy wedged into some lines, fell back to new positions after repulsing four attacks in a fight for a waterline.

The Germans hurled huge forces of infantry and tanks into their initial thrusts and a dispatch to the Army newspaper reported that fresh men and machines had been put into the combat for the foothills of the snow-blanketed Caucasian mountains.

German airmen bombed the Russian Army front line, its close rear and road communications.

Despite the weight of the onslaught, Red Star said the Germans were forced to retreat somewhat at one point in their roundabout drive toward Ordzhonikidze, starting point of the Georgian military highway which leads to Tiflis and the Kura River Valley.

Red Star published a photograph of the first snowfall of the season on the north slopes of the mountains, showing them completely coated while Russian Army troops bearing automatic guns filed through a valley knee-deep in snow.

The activity in the South was accompanied by reports of fresh action on the northwestern and Kalinin battle lines.

Russian Move:

Soviets Reported Massing Armies

German news agency reports reaching Bern from Berlin said the Russians are massing "powerful shock armies" for a winter attempt to break through the Germans' Vitebsk-Smolensk line about 275 miles west of Moscow.

These reports said signs are increasing daily that the Russians, despite the continuing heavy German pressure on the Stalingrad and Caucasus fronts, are assembling troops with full aviation and armored support in the Rzhev-Toropets region.

The Russian plan, it was said, apparently was to send one of these armies westward from Rzhev toward Velikie Luki with strong armored and motorized support and then make a southward encircling sweep in an effort to reach the Dvina River near Vitebsk.

At the same time, the reports said, another shock group would set out from Rzhev southward to Vyazma, then wheel toward Smolensk in an attempt to form a junction with the northern wing.

Heavy Russian air forces were said to be massing in the Rzhev-Toropets region and better weather was reported to have improved roads sufficiently for heavy matériel movement.

Egypt:

British Troops Gain In El Alamein Area

Britain's Eighth Army has driven deeper into the Axis' El Alamein line defenses in conjunction with a ceaseless United Nation air offensive taking steadily heavier toll in the enemy's rear, official reports from the front announced.

At the end of the first week of the offensive, however, neither side apparently was ready to throw its main armored forces into the struggle—neither the British to exploit their gains nor the Germans to plug the menacing gaps in their lines.

Infantry was emphasized in a British communiqué which dealt mostly with the damaging blows on the Axis from the air in day and night raids on airfields and advanced positions.

The communiqué said: "During the night of Oct. 28-29 our infantry extended gains in ground formerly held by the enemy." A further number of German prisoners was taken.

"There were minor engagements with enemy armored troops yesterday on whom casualties were inflicted.

The announcement indicated that the British were following the tactics to which they have adhered for the most part in the present campaign, attacking at night and consolidating their gains during the daylight hours.

"A fighter raid on a landing grounds in the Matruh area was particularly successful and at least three large grounded aircraft were destroyed and three others damaged," headquarters said. "There was a slight increase in enemy air activity and at least four enemy fighters were destroyed in combat."

British air losses in the entire Mediterranean theater were listed as one plane.

The Berlin Radio broadcast a German Transocean News Agency report that the British had attempted to land at Axis-held Matruh, on the Egyptian coast west of the Alamein battlefield, and had been frustrated, with six fully-laden vessels destroyed.

Gibraltar:

Vichy Reports Allied Convoy

The Vichy Radio reported that 17 United Nations merchant ships, three tankers, a transport, two cruisers and a flotilla of submarines had arrived at Gibraltar.

The radiocast did not make clear whether the ships were reported entering or leaving the Mediterranean.

Europe Bombed:

U. S. Raiders Hit Barges in Belgium

United States fighter planes attacked canal barges in Belgium on Oct. 29 while British bombers raided targets in West and Northwest Germany and The Netherlands, the British Air Ministry announced. Three bombers were reported missing.

The pilots who led the attack on Belgium declared that they dealt out "a lot of punishment" although the action was too fast for an accurate tally of the score.

The two flight leaders were Canadians, Lieuts. R. L. Alexander of Aylmer, Ont., and James A. Goodson of Ontario, who transferred from the RAF to the United States Army Air Forces last month.

Reuters recorded a DNB radiocast reporting the RAF was over a German coastal district, Helgoland Bight and occupied continental territory on the night of Oct. 29.

Western Atlantic:

Submarine Sinks British Freighter

The Navy announced that a small British merchant ship was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Atlantic off the northern coast of South America in mid-September.

Twenty-one of the crew of 74 were lost.

Torpedoed in daylight, the captain sought to beach his ship on a near-by reef after ordering most of the crew away in boats, but a second explosion broke the vessel's back and the captain, with others, went over the side in another boat.

The sinking raised to 508 the Associated Press count of announced sinkings in the Western Atlantic since Dec. 7, 1941.

Raids in Burma:

Enemy Airdromes Bombed by RAF

RAF Blenheim bombers blasted runways of two Japanese airdromes in Burma on Oct. 29, and returned without a loss despite enemy fighter operations, a British communiqué said.

While one formation loosed bombs upon the Phakokku Airdrome, a larger force raided Schwebo's Field and buildings and left fires burning, the communiqué announced. The bombers were reported to have destroyed one Japanese fighter and damaged others which attempted to interfere at Schwebo.

Time Chart Shows Solomons Schedule

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 30

Events in the Solomon Islands occur at local times which are 17 hours ahead of the eastern war time zone in the United States.

For example, if a Navy communiqué tells of an action on Guadalcanal as "late in the afternoon on Oct. 27" it happened not long before midnight Oct. 26 in the United States eastern war time zone.

Some examples:

6 p. m. Sunday in the Solomons is 1 a. m. Sunday in Washington; 10 p. m. Sunday there is 5 a. m. Sunday here; 1 a. m. Monday there is 8 a. m. Sunday here; 4 a. m. Monday there is 11 a. m. Sunday here; 10 a. m. Monday there is 5 p. m. Sunday here; 3 p. m. Monday there is 10 p. m. Sunday here.

Justus, Sioux City Journal

The old gentleman certainly does get around!

Famous Units:

Noted Divisions On Egyptian Front

Famous divisions of the British, Indian, and Imperial forces are engaged in the Eighth Army's offensive in Egypt, according to the British Information Service.

The 51st—Highland—Division acquired in the last war a reputation that was second to none in the entire forces of the British Commonwealth. It fought again in France in 1940, where it had a particularly difficult task to perform. Two of its brigades were sent to bolster the French line on the lower Somme. With the whole line crumbling fast ,they made repeated counterattacks and gained bridgeheads. But the retreat was so general that the brigades had to conform; and they were eventually surrounded near St. Valery on the English Channel coast. Very few of the Highlanders succeeded in reaching home.

The division was reformed; and the Seaforths, the Black Watch, the Camerons, and the other fighting Scotsmen who comprise it will have a chance to add to its great reputation.

Also in the thick of the fray is the 50th — Northumbrian — Division which is scarcely less well known than the 51st. It was this division that carried out the brilliant covering action when the South Africans withdrew from the Ghazala line last June, and since then it has fought in all the important actions in North Africa.

A third division of the Eighth Army is the 44th, which is recruited from the counties near London. It fought in Flanders in 1940 and has been in North Africa for some months.

Perhaps the best known of all the Indian divisions—the 4th—is now with Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery. It fought brilliantly at Sidi Barrani in the first North African offensive and at Keren in Eritrea. The first South African division took part in Lieut. Gen. Alan Cunningham's Somaliland campaign and in the North African offensive of last winter.

Japanese Creeping Southward In Triple-Front Campaign

Continued from Page 1

also a chance to consolidate a strong position for future defense. But there was no immediate threat. Nowhere were any United Nations forces ready to launch a counter-offensive. Japan had full freedom to decide either to remain on the defensive or to attack in whatever direction and at whatever time seemed to it most desirable.

During June and July it looked very much as though Japan had chosen to let the southern front lie dormant and launch the next drive against Russia in Siberia. Forces were withdrawn entirely from large areas of Central China and troop concentrations in the more newly acquired conquests were reduced often to garrison size.

There was no apparent disposition during the summer to interfere with the gradual development of American positions along the supply line and in Australia.

It is obvious that the American movement into the Solomon Islands was decided upon during this period when Japan was widely expected to attack Siberia during the summer and when its troop concentrations were well to the north.

But while nowhere heavily concentrated in the south, the Japanese had never ceased a gradual southward infiltration. The American movement into the Solomon Islands was the first challenge to this southward infiltration. It was not a vital challenge. The Japanese could have accepted it as a stabilization of the island front had they had more serious business in mind. It really did their position less harm than the Japanese occupation of Kiska did to our position in the Northern Pacific.

Why then have they decided to make a serious issue of the Solomonds incident and turn it into a major campaign against the American-Australian supply line? From the point of view of loot India is more desirable a prize than Australia and New Zealand.

The answer is that Japan is letting no tempting morsels of loot lure her for one moment from the business at hand, which is to secure and defend her new-won empire. The events of the summer had raised the United States as the only enemy of Japan able in any measure to challenge Japan's position. Despite the "beat Hitler first" policy which controlled military allocations from Washington, a small American army was sent to Australia and more units were scattered along the way stations. American planes appeared in New Guinea. The American forces were never large, but always enough to indicate an intention to at least attempt to hold Australia and the supply line.

The moment the Marines landed in the Solomons Japan had double reason to feel that the one serious threat to its conquests was the gradual deployment of American strength in the Southwest Pacific. To that was added the Japanese sense of prestige. To save their face they will make special efforts to retake the Solomon Islands.

But the main objective of the campaign is much more than just to wipe out loss of face in the Solomons. It is a continuation of the creeping offensive which was under way before the Solomons landing was made. The Japanese want to choke off the greatest single danger to their conquest, which is the United States.

The worst of it is that their heavy concentration against our forces in the island area does not necessarily preclude other fronts this season.

The Battle of the Southwest Pacific is a sea action fought with ships and planes. The bulk of the Japanese fleet is committed. Enough air force has also been committed to reduce the immediate danger on any other front. But planes can be moved swiftly and so can ships. By shifting naval and air strength Japan could open another front during this season. Even Siberia is not yet entirely safe. There has been no known diminution in Japanese troop concentrations on the Siberian frontier.

Thus we have only one soncolation at the moment. It is that while the present campaign continues in the islands Japan is unlikely to attack on any other front. It is the main Japanese front of the moment and our forces are being pounded so heavily that one begins to hear suggestions that a "second front" opened by the British in Burma might prove helpful.

Mrs. Roosevelt Plays Role Of 'Vanishing' American

Continued from Page 1

ahead and let the censor do the worrying. "Well," she said, laughing, "I have had my first inside view of a bomber—can I say that?" The bomber, by the way, was a Flying Fortress.

Climbed Inside

"I climbed inside," she said, "and sat in the pilot's seat and found that I was very fat to be a real pilot. To climb around as they do you shouldn't be a lady over 50 and stout."

"I was particularly glad to know this ship because it is one with a remarkable story lately released by military authorities. Its name is Phyllis."

Colonel Roosevelt leaned forward and helped out here: "The story, in brief, was that the crew took Phyllis out and Phyllis brought the crew back."

Mrs. Roosevelt told us that after that, she visited United States Bomber Command headquarters, where she had lunch with the Air Marshal, Sir Arthur Travers Harris and Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Commander of the United States Bombers in Britain, and who led the first big Flying Fortress raid on Europe. She said that Marshal Harris "cooked very good scrambled eggs for me the last time I saw you in Washington."

Cute Puppy

Then she described a glimpse she had at headquarters of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower "with the cutest Scottie puppy I've ever seen. He says he's going to war with him." From there she had come to her son's station. Her day seemed to have been smooth enough, but, like all others, completely filled with swift handing other from place to place and group to group.

"Well," remarked a United States Army press relations officer to the press at large as the motorcoach felt its way back to London through the dusky, unlit, unsignposted roads of wartime England—"well, are you happy now? You finally found her, didn't you? You finally got your story all right. That's what really matters, isn't it? You've got her right on the nose, I'd say." He had been badgered all day. He used to be a newspaperman but now he works for Uncle Sam.

"It's some job," he said with a sigh, "trying to please Uncle Sam and the press, too."

Compulsory Listing Of Womanpower

Continued from Page 1

factories located in areas where there were not sufficient people to do the job. "Badly planned contract allocations have produced enormous concentrations in areas not equipped to handle tremendously expanded labor forces," he declared.

The nation's real need, Mr. Murray held, is not for a universal service act but for intelligent, efficient planning.

Program of Five Steps

Mr. Green, also testifying before the Senate committee urged five steps to centralize federal manpower authority, as follows:

Centralization of procurement in the War Production Board which would administer all war supplies for the armed forces.

Control over manpower to be vested in the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission with an end to recruiting by the Army and Navy.

Designation of the Secretary of Agriculture as Food Administrator.

Administration of rationing by the Director of Economic Stabilization.

Authority for the Smaller War Plants Corporation to conserve small industries and undertakings "which are the backbone of American economy."

Mr. Murray, the C. I. O. chief, renewed his suggestion that President Roosevelt call a conference of selected Congressmen and leaders of government, management, labor and agriculture to work out an integrated manpower policy.

Basic Overall Planning

"It is sheer nonsense, he contended, "to fight about how we are going to get the right men to the right places at the right time until we have established a basic overall planning which can enable us to know who are the right men and what is the right place and what is the right time."

Chief advocate of a universal service act at the present time is the War Manpower Chairman, Paul V. McNutt, who has said that such legislation is "inevitable" but has made it clear that timing of its introduction is up to President Roosevelt. Last night on a Town Meeting of the Air program, Mr. McNutt reiterated that solution of the manpower problem "may require an extension of the Government's power by legislation" to "influence the small minority who will not voluntarily cooperate with the Government's program."

Mr. McNutt's records show that labor shortages have already developed in 65 areas and are expected in 130 more by next summer. Shortages of skilled workers already exist in about 175 occupations.

Swap Needed Men

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—With some aircraft manufacturers losing aeronautical engineers to the armed services, the Aircraft War Production Council, East Coast, Inc., has announced it had made progress toward exchanging engineers and engineering and training data.

Member companies, the Council said, may borrow engineers from each other without moving them from factory to factory. The loaned engineers will operate in their own drafting rooms, under supervision of the company to which they are loaned.

Easing Pulp Jobs

SEATTLE, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Office of War Information reported today the pulp and paper industry was included in the labor stabilization order of Sept. 7, but the order did not imply freezing of workmen at their mill jobs.

Actually, the inclusion is interpreted by Maj. H. G. Winsor, Regional Manpower Director, to assist in the orderly transfer of pulp and paper mill employees to more essential war production jobs. The pulp and paper workers must clear through the U. S. Employment Service for jobs in other industries if they wish to assure retention of seniority privileges in their own industry.

Forced Manpower Seen as Likely

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt declared last night that solution of the nation's manpower problem "may require an extension of the Government's power by legislation."

"If it should become necessary to resort to legislative authority to apply direct sanctions to influence the small minority who will not voluntarily co-operate with the Government's program," he said in a prepared speech, "I favor that type of legislation."

He spoke at America's Town Meeting of the Air under the auspices of Town Hall.

Paris Crew Balk On German Train

Recorded by CBS

MOSCOW, Oct. 30—A train due leave with French workers for Germany was recently prevented from starting by the railwaymen at one of the stations in Paris, the Moscow Radio says.

The engine crew refused to bring up the engine and walked away. And when two men from the German railway battalion were detailed to man the engine, they were pulled down from it and manhandled by the crowd, which had gathered around it.

Northern India Transport Faces New War Burdens

By C. K. Cumming

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 30—India's northeastern transport system appears to be rapidly reaching the stage where it will be able to bear the enormous strain that a United Nations invasion of Japanese-held Burma would impose upon it.

Sir Edward Benthall, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council for War Transport, who recently returned from an inspection of transport arrangements in the northeast, told this correspondent that he was on the whole well satisfied with what he had seen.

The railroad situation, in particular, seemed pleasing to Sir Edward.

The Eastern Indian Railway System stretches out over the northeastern Provinces of Bengal, Eastern Bengal, Assam, and Bihar in a vast network which has its focal point at Calcutta, and with much of the trackage paralleling the broad Ganges River. In an invasion of Burma the great bulk of the needed matériel would have to go through this area and over the rails of the Eastern Indian system.

Improved Coal Distribution

Sir Edward expressed the view that transport delays, resulting from the Congress Party's civil disobedience campaign, had not hampered war industries to any appreciable extent. He said that even at the worst time they were able to move sufficient coal and that now stocks were quite good all over the country, while a better system of distribution had been arranged. He said he thought the transport services should be able to meet local demands for movement of foodstuffs and, unless some extraordinary new demands are made upon them, the situation in this respect should improve still further.

Sir Edward stressed the fact that among 700,000 railway workers there had been hardly any cases of defection despite incessant Congress Party propaganda. Railway workers had displayed great efficiency and devotion to duty in difficult circumstances, he said.

Industrial Labor Steady

Meanwhile, first-hand reports from various responsible sources indicate that a general improvement has occurred in the Indian internal situation. The civil disobedience movement now appears for the most part to be under control, although the possibility remains that the malcontents have been merely driven "underground," whence they will emerge if and when the proper opportunity presents itself, in the meantime carrying out individual acts of sabotage.

As in the case of the railroad workers, industrial labor, on the whole, has remained remarkably steady throughout the disorders. Efforts are being made by the Government to remove economic grievances wherever possible by regulating prices and remedying certain food snortages in particular areas. In some places local governments are sending their most experienced officials out to rural areas to explain things to villagers who are often led by ignorance into wrong courses and to counteract subversive propaganda.

R. S. Nubkar, labor welfare adviser with India, discussing the labor situation generally, told correspondents workers had returned to work everywhere except at Ahmedabad, where a peculiar condition existed. There, textile mills employing many thousands of workers had remained closed since the beginning of the disturbances. This was brought about by sponsors of the hartal sending workers in a particular department on the spinning side, amounting to about 10 per cent of the total number of workers, to villages and keeping them there by Congress Party propaganda.

Hunger Among Workers

Employers had maintained that without those workers mills could not resume. As a result nearly 90 per cent of those who desired work had been kept idle and were approaching the starvation point. Mr. Nubkar said inquiry would shortly be made into the whole Ahmedabad situation and a report rendered, after which the Government would decide what action if any was required.

Mr. Nubkar mentioned two interesting new developments under the Labor Department. First, he said, was the decision to follow the example of the United States, where great response had been obtained by sending fighting soldiers to give talks to workers in war production factories. The second was appointment of eight assistant labor welfare advisers, one for each of eight zones into which the country had been divided. These men are being trained for their duties, which will include prevention of trade disputes, consideration of food problems such as provision for controlled price grain shops and establishment of canteens, air raid precautions in factories, and in general everything contributing to the well-being of workers and maintaining their morale.

Armies of Germany Dig In As Cold Bogs North Drives

Continued from Page 1

overcome by the conquest of large fertile tracts in Soviet territory, so that all that remains now is organization of production, "which even our enemies admit we excel in."

Hence the average German is intended to conclude that his food situation must improve, especially as Hitler has also declared that he has settled any transport problems which winter may present. Whether the average German will really be satisfied with what are mere promises—what he calls Zukunftsmusik—remains to be seen.

On the other hand it would be unfounded optimism to imagine that there are substantial grounds at the moment for imagining the mass of the German people to be in a condition to break away from their masters.

Nowadays Dr. Goebbels' strongest weapon is the threat as to what will happen if the Allied nations win: "If the German people lose, then your next leader will be the Jew," is the resistance slogan at the moment.

Allied Raids Unexplained

But neither Dr. Goebbels nor Marshal Göring has been able to give comfort to the German masses on one point, viz, the devasting air raids of the Allied nations. The extent to which Marshal Göring's promises of German reprisals at a later date were recently welcomed, evidences the widespread fear throughout the Reich on the part of the already bombed or possibly to be bombed.

Yet even in this case it is agreed by persons knowing Reich conditions today that loyalty to the Nazi regime hasn't yet been seriously weakened by the air raids nor the general morale so seriously affected as to interfere with war production.

On the other hand, should such raids be continued throughout the winter on the scale prophesied by spokesmen of the Allied nations, then grave unrest may result.

Allen Workers Doubted

Two other significant facts worth nothing are that lately the Germans have been expressing some doubts regarding the loyalty of foreign workers within their frontiers, and also dissatisfaction concerning present reactions of occupied territories to the Reich.

In view of the fact that one in every five workers in Germany is now non-German it is significant that Robert Ley, head of the Labor Front, has had to hold a conference with works managers of the Ruhr mining industry on the problem of their association with German miners.

Naturally little is published regarding Dr. Ley's deliberations, but such understatements as these are a clear indication for all who understand Nazi tactics:

"These miners refuse all false solidarity with foreign workers—these millions of foreigners now in German industry present no ideological danger even though there may be an occasional Marxist functionary and commissar who has come to Germany with the intention of infecting German workers with Marxist poison—if anybody is infected it will be the foreigner who will be overcome and convinced by Naziism."

Closer Watch Due

Such words mean in practice that an even sharper lookout for signs of association between German and non-German workers will be adopted.

As regards the occupied countries the pretense of a united Europe gladly co-operating with victorious Germany has been dropped. Instead the German press now complains that these countries—"whether small or medium-sized," which were once well off because of Reich deliverance are now blaming the Reich because of economic hardships which are really consequences of the war.

These countries, says the Reich press, point to German soldiers and officials now among them as directly responsible for food shortages and exorbitant price levels.

See Corner Turned

Such assumption is, of course, correct because of the manner in which the Reich has exploited and stolen from these countries all possible forms of wealth.

In fact, the Germans are definitely annoyed because reports indicate that enlightened opinion in most of the occupied countries now believe the corner has been turned and that Germany's defeat is only a matter of time.

Reports from Holland, for example, also suggest that if the Allied nations do not open a second front soon and the Germans have to retreat within Reich frontiers they will do so only after leaving behind such devastated wastes as followed the Russian "scorched earth" policy, so that the Allied nations will have to bring all their supplies with them. Then not even Europe but Germany will be the impregnable fortress to be captured.

British Cartoonist Hits at Americans Playing Nazi Game

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Cartoonist David Low took a jab today at those in the United States who are critical of Britain's war aims and efforts.

His cartoon in the Evening Standard, entitled "Low Visibility in Main Street, U. S. A.," showed Americans reading news of Britain, India and the second front through dark glasses being sold on the street by a devil-like "gremlin" behind whom Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels was hiding.

The gremlin, one of those modern pixies who make things go wrong, carried this sign:

"Wear smoked glasses and fog the facts about the problems of your friends. Sweeping views without pain of reflection. International Gremlins, Inc."

THE ARMY NEEDS LEATHER
CONSERVE YOUR SHOES
and all leather articles with
mel-O-wax
TRADE MARK
CLEANS · POLISHES · PRESERVES
VITALEX PROCESS CO., Philadelphia

7th AVE. SUBWAY · 6th AVE. SUBWAY · 51st ST. · RADIO CITY
CONVENIENCE
AT NEW YORK'S
NEWEST HOTEL
THE ABBEY
51st ST. AT RADIO CITY
Every Room With Private Bath and Radio
$2.50 Single $4.00 Double
Within Walking Distance of All Shops and Theaters

No German 'Generals' Strike' Likely

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The hope for a "Generals' Strike" in Germany is just as futile today as it was last winter when the Nazi armies were stalled before Moscow and Leningrad and rumors flew thick and fast about the wholesale dismissal and arrest of high-ranking officers.

The inner history of the German military hierarchy is, of course, a carefully guarded secret, but to refute the often-repeated stories about serious differences between Hitler and his generals it suffices to point out that the composition of the German High Command did not change essentially from the beginning of the Russian campaign until the middle of this month.

Most of the permanent changes that took place were due to events beyond the Führer's control. Field Marshal Walter von Reichenau passed on from natural causes, Engineer-General Dr. Fritz Todt and Ernst Udet, Quartermaster-General of the Air Force, were killed in plane crashes. Others killed in action were Col. Gen. Eugen Ritter von Schobert, Gen. Erwin Mack and, according to Russian reports still denied by Berlin, the tank expert, Col. Gen. Paul Ludwig von Kleist.

Hitler Needs Generals

Hitler, of course, would not refrain from using underworld methods to eliminate his generals if he felt it necessary, but his treatment of them in the past indicate that he seldom allows his personal feelings to interfere with the prosecution of the war.

Notwithstanding the fact that he assumed the supreme command last December, boasting of his "intuition," he knows that he needs generals when it comes to breaking down his strategic masterplan into practical details. By the same token, the generals are aware that they have to thank Hitler for their present exalted position. This mutual acknowledgement is bound to be stronger than any resentment over personal shortcomings on the part of the Führer or temporary failures on the part of the commanders.

Last winter, when Nazi armies were stalled before Moscow, Leningrad, and Rostov, the names of Generals Brauchitsch, Bock, Leeb, and Rundstedt were mentioned among those who had incurred Hitler's wrath. However, the spring saw two of the allegedly ousted generals filling the most important posts. Field Marshal Fedor von Bock commanded the German South Army in Russia, and Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt headed the anti-invasion forces in Western Europe.

Field Marshal Wilhelm von Leeb, who had failed to take Leningrad, was reported to have been replaced by General Dietl, but there is nothing to indicate that he has retired from active service. If he was really relieved of the Army command, he is likely to have been given an important job behind the scenes, since he has the reputation of being one of Germany's foremost strategists. Even Field Marshal Walter von Brauchitsch, who was definitely "out" for some time, apparently has been reinstated as a member of the supreme council.

Disagreement Reported

[Diplomatic sources in London, according to the Associated Press, say they have received reports of continued disagreements between the faction headed by Hitler and Gen. Alfred Jodl and one including Field Marshal Fedor von Bock and Col. Gen. Franz Halder. Hitler and General Jodl were said to have insisted that German troops press on against Stalingrad and prepare to attack across the ice of the Volga while Marshal von Bock and General Halder were declared to have wanted the Germans to fall back to stronger, more comfortable winter lines behind the Don.]

In the light of these data, recent rumors about generals being dismissed have to be viewed with extreme reserve. The German military leaders may be shifted around —as it happens in other countries, too—but they are too valuable to be retired, at least for the time being. Nothing presumably would suit Hitler and his Nazi entourage better than to get rid of the Prussian representatives of the military caste, But until now the pupils of Potsdam have proved superior to their Nazi colleagues who acquired their knowledge of tactics and strategy in street brawls with political opponents.

So far, the only field marshal stemming from the ranks of the Storm Troopers is Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel. He will have to show whether his spectacular success of last summer was due to genius or to British mistakes.

A survey of the men in responsible posts reveals what an impressive number of skilled military leaders is at Hitler's disposal. In northern Russia, Field Marshal Georg von Kuechler, who repulsed the Russian summer offensive from Leningrad, and General Dietl are in command; the Central Front is under the direction of Field Marshal Sigmund Wilhelm von List who directed the campaigns in Norway, Yugoslavia, and Greece and is now reported to have replaced Marshal von Bock in the Stalingrad-Caucasus sector. The youngest Nazi marshal in the East is Fritz Erich von Manstein. He was awarded the marshal's baton after his troops had taken Sevastopol.

Subordinated to Marshal von Rundstedt in Western Europe are Gen. Friedrich Christiansen, military commander in the Netherlands; Field Marshal Hugo Sperrle, chief of the Anti-Invasion Air Force, and Gen. Hans Georg Stumpf, air fleet commander in Norway. Col.-Gen. Alexander Löhr heads the air fleet stationed in the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean.

Chief of the German General Staff is Col.-Gen. Franz Halder, one of the earliest Nazi sympathizers in Reichswehr circles. To him and the Generals Alfred Jacob and Gustav von Wietersheim fell the task of equipping the German Army for the second winter in Russia.

The exact duties of Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel have not become known. He is reported to be slated for a new command. He is definitely not "in disgrace," since he could be seen attending Hitler's speech of Sept. 30 at the side of Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels and Field Marshal Rommel. Closely attached to Hitler—both personally and organizationally—is General Jodl, only Austrian among the military élite.

Almost all of these men were the objects of much speculation during the part 12 months. Their names were mentioned in connection with an alleged generals' ultimatum to Hitler, with clandestine peace proposals to Great Britain, and with turbulent discussions about strategic decisions. If a fraction of these rumors had been true, the German Army would have lost its hitting power long ago.

Allies May Dissent

Hitler has nothing to fear from the German generals; no repetition of their feat of 1918 when they sacrificed their then Führer, Emperor William II, in order to save their caste. That lesson of history has not been lost on the United Nations. However, there are dissenting generals who might cause Hitler serious trouble if he really endeavors to embark on a long-drawn defensive war. They are the generals in the armies of his allies, Italy, Hungary and Rumania.

Italian Army circles are reported to resent bitterly the overbearing behavior of their German comrades and to search frantically for an honorable way to extricate their country from the adventure into which it was plunged by Mussolini. The resignation of the Hungarian Minister for Defense, Karl Bartha, in protest against German demands for more auxiliary troops to be sent to Russia, was another ominous signal. So was the arrest of several Hungarian officers who had assisted in equipping Yugoslav guerrilla fighters with arms and ammunition. In Rumania, Premier Ion Antonescu was reported recently to have dismissed 15 generals.

It is in these quarters, the appendices of the Germany Army, that differences between Hitler and the commanding officers may result on both sides in the employment of violent measures. But the hope for a split between Hitler and the German High Command ought to be abandoned. They are definitely tied together for better or for worse.

Zeitzler Reported Nazi Chief of Staff

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 30

A News Chronicle dispatch from Stockholm said Oct. 28 that General Zeitzler, former Chief of Staff of General Field Marshal Ewald von Kleist's First Panzer Army, had been appointed by Hitler to succeed Gen. Franz Halder as Chief of Staff of the German Army.

The dispatch said General Zeitzler had risen rapidly from the rank of colonel.

He was said to have been responsible for General Staff preparations for Marshal von Kleist's drive into the Eastern Caucasus—the drive which the Russians have held virtually at a standstill for almost two months near Mozdok and Terek.

General Halder was said to have been dismissed, along with Field Marshal Fedor von Boch, because of disagreements with Hitler over the Russian campaign.

The MacRoberts Still Fly

Crown Copyright, Fox; Wide World

Lady MacRobert Continues War Donations

Lady MacRobert has taken up the war where her three pilot sons, who were killed in action, left off by donating aircraft to the United Nations. Upper: One of the MacRobert Hurricanes on a desert airfield. Center: The inscriptions on the fuselage of two of the four Hurricanes presented to the Royal Air Force by Lady MacRobert. Lower: Lady MacRobert radiocasts a feature on the program "MacRobert's Reply."

She Says It With Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Lady MacRobert of Douneside, Tarland, Aberdeenshire, has taken up the war where her three pilot sons left off.

Lady MacRobert's three sons, Sir Roderic, Sir Iain, and Sir Alasdair, were killed in action during the present war. Lady MacRobert is making reply.

Donating a Stirling bomber which already has taken part in many bombing raids over Germany under the name "MacRobert's reply" was but the beginning. Lady MacRobert has now donated to the RAF four Hurricane fighter planes which soon will be in service in the Middle East.

"Three of the planes bear the coat of arms of the MacRobert clan, and the names of the three sons. The fourth plane is named "Salute to Russia" as a tribute to the courage of the Soviet people.

There is also a MacRobert Air Training Corps Squadron in Greenock.

China Turns to Plans After Victory

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, Oct. 30—The more the Chinese people regard victory as an absolute certainty the more is part of their attention turning to postwar problems. One of their greatest hopes for peacetime is the establishment of constitutional government; that is the enforcement of the draft constitution which has long been ready but could not yet be promulgated on account of the war.

This is one of the reasons why the present annual session of the peoples Political Council, an advistory organ that is expected to prepare the way for some kind of parliament under the future constitutional regime, is followed with special interest. The Council members themselves are increasingly aware of the potential importance of their role and the truly parliamentary spirit is perceptible among many of them despite the present restriction of their functions.

When the Peoples Political Council was established during the early days of the war in 1938 it was given the task of "unifying national strength, utilizing the best minds of the nation and, facilitating the formulation and execution of national policies." All 200 members were then appointed through the Kuomintang and the National Government but from the beginning nonparty elements played a very large role in the total and even some members of the quasi-illegal opposition party like the Communists, the National Socialists, the Chinese Youth Party, etc., were admitted in a purely personal capacity.

Some Development

During the four years of the existence the system has undergone some development. The main Council has been supplemented by provincial and municipal Peoples Political Councils also of an advisory character. The members of those bodies are being appointed by the provincial and municipal authorities, respectively, and approved by the National Government. Their work has already been of some use to local administrations and they have recently been given the function of electing altogether two thirds of the 240 members of the main National Council subject to confirmation by the National Government.

The present session of the Peoples Political Council is the first that is largely composed of provincial and municipal nominees. The remainder consists of Government appointees but it is stated that only about one half of all members are directly or indirectly connected with Kuomintang, or Government organizations, while the majority of the outsiders are not in fundamental disagreement with the Kuomintang. A small number of members of the opposition parties were again nominated for personal membership by the Government.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek himself has stated again that the Peoples Political Council has definitely proved its usefulness and some of the participants in the present session have declared that they are regarding themselves as the representatives of the people and feel obliged to contribute to the further development of the Council's political functions. It would seem, therefore, that the experiment in practical democracy is actually promising to be successful.

Reports in Camera

One of the rights of all the Peoples Political Councils is to receive detailed reports on government policies and their execution from ministers and other functionaries who are themselves excluded from membership in the assemblies as far as they are officials of the National Government. These reports are given in camera and only short extracts from them are published in the press, but the members themselves are entitled to fairly full information and are by no means shy about addressing questions to the Government.

Criticism is often quite lively and frank and the Chinese ministers although they are naturally not yet used to parliamentary customs like those in the United States and Great Britain seem to be taking it in the proper spirit for they realize that such criticism is meant for the good of the country and based on fundamental agreement between the Council and the Government about the necessity of making the strongest possible war effort.

Mostly coming from the provinces the members of the Peoples Political Council are largely concerned with domestic problems which they encounter in their ordinary work. Questions of the improvement of public finance and administration, of price control, mobilization of economic resources, further development of the transportation system, etc., therefore play a major part in their inquiries. But one issue of high policy has always been brought to the foreground and is again being raised this time—that is in the words of the unanimous resolution of the last session, "the Peoples Political Council hopes that the Government will safeguard the peoples' rights so that every citizen finds his rightful place in the state, and that the Government will pay attention to the efficient execution of its decrees putting the vast governing powers placed into its hands to wise use, while the members of the Peoples Political Council are trusting the Government's intention to enforce constitutionalism and are ready to co-operate in hastening its consumation."

Unequal Treaties

Another reason why the present session of the Peoples Political Council is attracting special interest is the wide popular agreement with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's recent remarks before the Peoples Political Council that the fulfillment of China's wish to see the unequal treaties abolished by the United States and Britain puts additional responsibilities on the shoulders of the Chinese people who have to carry their full share of the war burden of the United Nations, and that "if we fail in mobilizing our manpower, in effecting economic control, in stabilizing prices, in adjusting production and distribution even repeated successes at the front will not free our nation from its peril."

Every member, it seemed, was cheered by the Generalissimo's frankness on these vital issues which play such an important part in the present situation and by the firmness of will he expressed in his statement that the existing General Mobilization Act must and will be made effective. This attitude of the Generalissimo made the members confident that their advice on many points of detail on which they have firsthand experience will be accepted by the Government.

The session of the Peoples Political Council will last only 10 days, but its standing committee in Chungking is entitled to follow events to question the Government at any time, to receive periodical reports and especially to watch what use is being made of the numerous and fairly detailed recommendations that emanate from the annual session.

Lattimore Is 'Lent' To OWI by Chiang

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, Oct. 30

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has granted a leave of absence to his American political adviser, Owen Lattimore, who will return to the United States as director of the Pacific Bureau of the Office of War Information, with headquarters in San Francisco.

"Rather than accept a resignation from Mr. Lattimore, who was appointed his adviser last year on the recommendation of President Roosevelt, General Chiang preferred to lend him to the OWI," an announcement said.

Price-Fixing

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 30 (AP) The People's political council adopted a proposal under which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek will personally supervise a gradual rationing and price-fixing and control charges for labor and transport.

The proposal, brought forward by General Chiang himself, is probably the most important of more than a score of resolutions adopted. Among the other, provision is made for introduction of state medicine, encouragement of a higher birth rate and intensification of the Government's war bond selling program.

Australia Widens Its Control Over Business and Home Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 30—War conditions are leading the Australian Government to steadily widen its control over the lives of the people of the Commonwealth.

Individual liberties, it is generally felt, must be sacrificed if their retention in any way hinders the war effort. The chairman of one of Australia's most outstanding retail houses said: "If we are to have guns, not clothing, the curtailment sought by the Government must be accomplished. If we are not to have a dangerous dose of inflation, public spending must go into war loans, not to retail stores. What that may mean to us we do not know."

Today hardly any major business order can be placed without Government permission. There is an Import Procurement Board which grants licenses for the few things that Australian traders are still allowed to buy from Great Britain. Many lines previously manufactured here are now prohibited and Government orders have standardized clothing fashions for the remainder of the war period. Even shirts now have to be made five inches shorter at the back, three inches shorter at the front.

Control of Commodities

Many everyday commodities are now controlled by boards who determine prices and distribution, while others are rationed and some are unprocurable. Only those engaged in the most urgent business are able to get permits to travel between states.

Manpower authorities regulate employment, economic regulations, control salaries and wages, and limit severely the investment fields. In other words, Australians today do as they are told by those responsible for running the country's war effort so that everything is thrown into war production.

The latest Government move, however, is being watched with a certain amount of uneasiness by business interests. Using its national security powers, the Federal Government recently acquired 51 per cent interest in an undisclosed New South Wales company, which hereafter will be controlled by a board the majority of which will be Government nominees. It was stated financial difficulties might have forced the company's closing with consequent dispersal of its skilled staff, which is handling goods now considered vitally necessary.

Clarification Awaited

Businessmen are awaiting clarification of the Government's policy here, expressing hope that the present action will not be regarded as a precedent to be followed except in the most unusual circumstances. It is argued that when it becomes necessary to give financial aid to a company engaged in war work this can be done by providing temporary accommodation for a specific purpose, as is being done already in other instances.

The plan whereunder the Sydney company has been taken over specifically provides for resale of the Government's interest to the previous owners "at any time at which they provide the necessary finance."

That fact can be regarded as evidence in support of Prime Minister John Curtin's oft-repeated assurance the Government would not endeavor to implement labor's nationalization program by using the back door thrown open by the war.

U. S.-British Officers Speed Operations at Convoy Port

WITH U. S. NAVAL FORCES IN A UNITED KINGDOM PORT. Delayed. (AP)—In this busy port of Britain, United States and British naval officers work hand-in-hand to speed the progress of guns, ammunition and supplies to the vital battle areas.

Here convoys are formed to go:

1. Westward across the Atlantic—mostly empty ships returning for more supplies from the United States for trans-shipment to other areas or for use of the growing United States fighting force on these islands.

2. North to Russia, carrying both British-made and American tanks, planes, ammunition and war supplies to the Russian armies.

3. South to Africa and Middle Eastern battle areas and potential fighting scenes.

4. Special secret destinations which may be dictated by military contingencies.

Co-operation Essential

The elaborate setting up of these convoys, the detailed steps taken for their safety, the preparation for their defense and the insurance of the secrecy of their movements, is the job that is carried out by United States and British co-operation. The area is in command of the British, but the United States shoulders its full share of the work and the responsibility through its liaison officer, Lieut. Commander Charles R. Hersum.

Together their organizations form and route convoys and independent ships. They call ships' masters and gunnery officers into conference to instruct them in the latest developments for their defense and in the details of their convoy orders.

At a typical convoy conference—which is likely to be attended by American, British, allied Scandinavian and Russian masters, the latter perhaps including women—the ship and gun commanders are given straight talk on their duties to the convoy, for only by co-operation among themselves and with the escort at all times can safety be promoted. They are given their secret orders—some sealed and to be opened only at sea and others to be opened only if certain contingencies arise. Then a last-minute check is made of their ever-changing code and signal books.

Scope of Job

This convoy work, however, is only a small part of the job done by Commander Hersum and his staff in this port. Generally his job is to look out for American naval interests in this area.

The office perform a co-ordinating liaison function for United States-controlled shipping, which includes warships, troop transports, merchantmen and foreign ships under American control, such as those flying the flag of Panama.

"We are here to see that Americans receive all the services to which they are entitled—services rendered by our allies the British who, incidentally, are doing an excellent job with the materials at hand," Commander Hersum said.

Each United States ship which arrives is boarded by one of Commander Hersum's officers, who immediately sets about to arrange an inspection and repair of armaments, sees that adequate clothing and supplies for the voyage are provided, issues latest confidential instructions to the masters.

Every energy is directed toward speeding the turn-around of ships bringing war supplies to these shores.

"The quick turn-around is the all important thing," said Commander Hersum, "and anything we can do to help it is another blow delivered at the enemy."

Churchill Sees Racial Justice

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill declared in a statement yesterday that "when this world's struggle ends with the enthronement of human rights, racial persecution will be ended."

The Prime Minister's statement was read by the Archbishop of Canterbury before a meeting convoked as a demonstration of protest against Nazi treatment of Jews.

"The systematic cruelties to which the Jewish people, men, women and children, have been exposed under the Nazi regime are among the most terrible events of history and have placed an indelible stain upon all who perpetrate and instigate them," the Churchill message added.

Premier General Wladyslaw Sikorski of the Polish Government in Exile told the assemblage that "tens of thousands" of Polish Jews had been exterminated and others "driven further east in appalling conditions, treated far worse than herds of cattle."

What Charter Means

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP)—U. S. Ambassador John G. Winant told the American and British Commonwealth Association last night that the Atlantic Charter was one of the first acts of British and American co-operation in this war and said:

"If the Charter is to become reality that co-operation must continue closely and loyally throughout and beyond the war."

He was guest of honor at the Association's first anniversary.

Voting Time Asked For War Workers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Chairman Donald Nelson of the War Production Board issued a joint appeal yesterday to all war plants to aid their workers in getting time to vote in next week's elections.

They emphasized that the right to vote is one of the fundamentals for which the war is being waged, and holders of war contracts ought to be able to give their workers as much as two hours off to vote.

The officials urged other voters to give their places in line at the polls to war workers to enable the workers to get back to their jobs quickly.

Roosevelt: No Reply on Liberia

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt today said he preferred to withhold any comment on the possibility that United States troops had been stationed in Liberia.

He said it came under the classification of troop movements and operational movements and that he would not dare comment without consulting his military authorities. It is an operational movement of troops, if it exists, he asserted, so any statement should come from these authorities.

He had been asked at a press conference wether he could confirm stories from British sources that both white and Negro troops from the United States had taken up stations in the Negro Republic on the African Coast.

The Chief Executive said the press also put him in an awful hole by asking whether it was correct that Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, United States Army Commander in the European War Theater, had been called home for consultations.

He said he did not think it was an awfully helpful thing to print things about movements of American officers.

To a question whether he had any news on the battle in the Solomon Islands, the President said he thought he had nothing which would not help the enemy if it were disclosed.

U. S. Units in Liberia?

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP) — A Reuters dispatch from Monrovia said today it was officially announced that United States troops, including Negro units, had been in Liberia since July. It said two airports had been constructed.

Parliament had approved legislation providing Liberia's co-operation with the United States, it said.

Liberia is on the West Coast of Africa at the southwest edge of the great hump of the dark continent.

The dispatch said that Lieut. Col. Harry A. McBride of the United States Army, who discussed the legislation with President Barclay of the African Republic, has returned after reporting to President Roosevelt.

Monrovia is the Capital of Liberia.

Wool of Britons Going to Russians

British Information Service

London

Mr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, recently told the British people that many Britishers will have to go without new winter clothing this year because large shipments of woolen garments —exceeding last year's 500,000 blankets and 400,000 woolen garments—are being shipped to Russia.

Ottawa Residence Taken for Legation

OTTAWA, Oct. 30 (AP) — The home of the late J. Fred Booth of Ottawa has been taken over by the Russian Legation, it was stated here. Its expropriation by the Federal Government about a fortnight ago marked the first time the Government had expropriated property and turned it over to a foreign owner.

When the Booth home was expropriated, it was intended to be used by the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service. The present WREN home—the former J. Ambrose O'Brien residence—was to have been used by the Russian Legation, but the Wrens now will remain in their present quarters.

Australian Service For U. S. Nationals

SYDENY, Australia, Oct. 30 (AP) —American nationals, 18 to 60, who are residents of Australia or remain here continuously for a month must register for service in the citizens' military forces if they do not enlist in the armed services, Army Minister Francis F. Forde announced.

American nationals thus liable are not required to take the oath of allegiance, Mr. Forde said.

Britons Can Save Enough Fuel To Build 50 Bombers

LONDON (BIS)—If Britons do not read in bed or keep fires in their bedrooms, 50 bombers can be built by the fuel saved out of the 70,000,000 tons of coal used yearly for heating, lighting and cooking, it is being pointed out here.

The Fuel Ministry, hoping to save 6,000,000 tons of coal in the next year, is holding a series of fuel exhibitions. One, now in Dorland Hall on lower Regent Street, consists of a series of furnished rooms that demonstrate how simple economies in the home can increase production.

"Russia faces a terrible second winter—use your coal as if we were besieged" is the slogan for the living room. By using only one light, banking the fire with damp tea leaves and sharing it with a neighbor, and by keeping the radio turned off and draughts shut out, enough fuel can be saved in a year for 5,000 light tanks.

Wash day economies, if carried out in a million homes, would mean enough coal saved in a single day for 1,000 hand grenades. The Ministry kitchen economies such as low gas jets, covered pots, and the use of double-boilers, can result in the building of two aircraft carriers and two destroyers from the coal saved.

Forty-five submarines can be built from the suggested bathroom savings of never washing under running water, only five inches for a bath, and omitting the daily bath.

A hundred tons of coal will make a tank or a Spitfire. Two thousands tons will make a submarine. Thirty thousand light units saved will make one ton of aluminum.

The Ministry is making each family responsible for saving one half ton of coal a year. It declares: "Britons, by putting out the fires in their own homes, will set Germany aflame."

Return of Darlan Coincides With Hint Of French Attack

VICHY, Oct. 30 (AP)—Admiral Jean Darlan, Chief of Vichy's Armed Forces, returned today from an inspection of French African colonies along the Atlantic as a high Government figure hinted that Vichy stood ready not only to defend its present colonies, but to "counter-attack" to regain those lost.

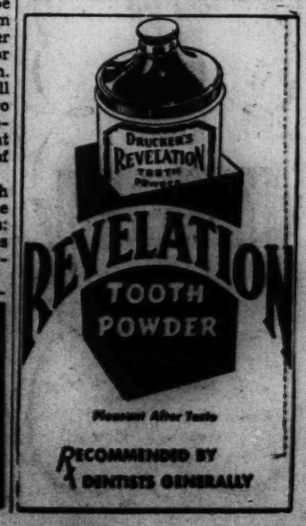
The possibility of offensive action was raised by Paul Marion, Secretary of State for Information, in a speech at Nice. He spoke while the Government awaited to learn the fate of Fianarantsoa, last big Madagascar stronghold which now is under fire of British forces of occupation on that island.

"To the egoism of England," M. Marion said, "France must respond by egoism just as complete. She must above all defend her empire and even aim at a triumphant counter-attack."

He told his audience of 6,000 that Britain and the United States had, by what he called their own admissions, demonstrated that they were "in a precarious position."

FLAKORN
CORN MUFFIN MIX
Conserves food by avoiding waste. All dry ingredients in exactly the right amount. Just add egg and milk.

IN NEW YORK
HOTEL CENTURY
131 WEST 46TH STREET
(Near Times Square & Radio City)
350 MODERN ROOMS WITH BATH
Single $2.50 to $3.50
Double $3.50 to $5
NONE HIGHER!
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
Write W. H. Fitzsimmons, Mgr.



REVELATION
TOOTH POWDER
Pleasant After Taste
RECOMMENDED BY DENTISTS GENERALLY

NEW YORK
A few blocks from Second Church of Christ Scientist
HOTEL Mayflower
Central Park West at 61st Street
Single from $4. Double from $6. 2 room suites from $8. (All with Serving Pantry)
RESTAURANT

President Urges That Ballot Back Bullets for Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—President Roosevelt urged citizens whose country is fighting for freedom of elections to take advantage of their privilege and go to the polls and vote next Tuesday. He did not mention political parties or candidates or recommend how the vote should be cast but in a brief formal statement, which he later amplified at his press conference, he pointed out that the present war is to "keep democracy alive" and that this struggle included "not only bullets but also ballots."

The President urged employers to so arrange the work day next Tuesday that workers may get off and announced that so far as the Government's own shops go, men and women will be allowed a reasonable time to go to the polls.

Following the reading of his statement the President supplemented it with a request that newspapermen carry the proposal that war workers be given a preferred place on lines waiting at election booths. When a war workers be given a preferred place on lines waiting at election booths, when a war worker finds a very long queue before him, he said, the line should be courteous enough to put him up in front.

He Took the Fish Bait

Mr. Roosevelt read his statement gravely as an obligation on the American citizen. Newspapermen tried to draw him into a discussion of candidates but he declined to comment other than to say ambiguously that he would vote in his own New York district either by absentee ballot or in person.

When some one at length smilingly asked if it would be at least a fair inference that he would not cast his ballot for Representative Hamilton Fish (R) the former isolationist who is running for re-election in the Roosevelt home congressional district, the President laughingly acknowledged that such an inference might be correct.

The only other comment with possible political implications was also the subject of laughter a minute later. In talking of the national pool of manpower, the President came to a word which Wendell Willkie seemed to have some difficulty in negotiating in his nation-wide broadcast. Mr. Roosevelt carelessly spoke of "reservoir," seeming to give the last syllable a little extra emphasis and giving it a flawless French accent.

The newspapermen laughed, and Mr. Roosevelt finally joined them, then going on quickly with Lis manpower discussion.

Mr. Roosevelt declined to confirm or deny London reports of American troops in Liberia and reports that Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander of U. S. forces in Europe, was returning here for consultations taking the occasion to say that these were military matters on which he could not talk.

Neither could he give information on the Solomon Island engagement without revealing information that might aid the enemy. Regarding the Eisenhower story, Mr. Roosevelt said he felt it was not helpful for papers to print things about the movement of American officers in any case.

The text of Mr. Roosevelt's voting statement follows:

Urges Full Vote

I hope very much that the press and the radio tell all citizens of the United States that the President hopes they will go to the polls next Tuesday and vote.

We are engaged in all out war to keep democracy alive. Democracy survives through the courage and fortitude and wisdom of many generations of fighting Americans, and that includes using not only bullets but also ballots.

I ask that employers—all over the country—will so arrange the work day, that they and all their employees can go to the polls and that there will be no deductions in pay for reasonable time necessarily taken to vote.

I have directed that those responsible for the operation of the government workshops—shipyards, navy yards, arsenals, ordnance depots, as well as the executive departments and agencies—should give all the employees an opportunity to vote without any loss of wages for the time away from work.

Democratic Group Supports Coudert

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Support of State Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Republican candidate for re-election in the Seventeenth Senate District, Manhattan, was announced by Democrats and members of the right wing of the American Labor Party here today.

James N. Vaughan, lawyer, was named chairman of a committee of enrolled Democrats for the election of Mr. Coudert and the defeat of Communism, and John L. Afros, executive director of the Rand School and Chairman of the American Labor Party in the Tenth Assembly District, urged every voter to cast his ballot "against Communism by voting for Coudert."

"In a serious emergency like this," Mr. Vaughan declared, "all enrolled Democrats to whom right principle means anything should transcend the party line."

Simultaneously, opposition to Mr. Coudert which previously had charged him with being a fascist, became less vitriolic today, with Irving M. Engel, Chairman of the Independent Committee Against Coudert, declaring that Mr. Coudert, although "not consciously fascist," was "unaware of the dangers of fascism."

Canada Completes 'Remembrance Book'

OTTAWA, Oct. 30 (AP)—Canada's "Book of Remembrance," a richly-decorated, hand-inscribed volume containing the names of more than 66,500 Canadians who were killed in the first world war, has been completed after 10 years of labor.

The 68-pound book will be placed in the memorial chamber of the Peace Tower on Parliament Hill on Remembrance Day, Nov. 11, by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

Liberal Bloc In Argentina Favors Allies

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — In this democratic country much interest is being evidenced in the way many liberal members of the Argentine Congress, just across the river, are managing to give publicity to their sympathies for the United Nations, even though the Argentine press is tightly muzzled under the state of siege.

As international policy is decreed and not legislated in Buenos Aires, democratic voices seize every opportunity in Senate and Chamber to tell the people—for the publication of parliamentary reports is still permitted—where members' sympathies lie. The popular parties—radicals and socialists—have a majority in the Chamber and a strong though minority representation in the Senate.

Message of Friendship

Whenever President Roosevelt makes an important decision or speech, on every North American or Pan American anniversary, at any time the good neighborliness or democracy of the United States is challenged outside, there are elected representatives of the Argentine people ready to make a speech, ask a question or take a vote framed unmistakably to convey a message of sincere friendship to the northern democracy.

On July 4 last the chamber rendered special homage to the United States with members paying tribute to the memory of Woodrow Wilson, acknowledging that that country is fighting for the freedom of all peoples and affirming that it is engaged in "a struggle that is our struggle" while "its hopes are our hopes."

Perhaps the most imposing demonstration was on Flag Day when the speaker, Dr. Jose L. Cantilo, was asked to dispatch a telegram of greetings to the House of Representatives in Washington. This was a message of good cheer and fraternity to "the great sister nations" expressing parliamentary hopes for "the triumph of the principles of democracy and liberty" symbolized in Old Glory and defended by the American people.

Thrilling Incident

The initiative came from Carlos Cisneros, a radical deputy, and there was a thrilling incident when Señor Cantilo abandoned the Speaker's chair to exercise an ordinary member's right to address the chamber. He eulogized the American people, their institutions and their leaders. He recalled his own leadership of a parliamentary delegation to Washington and the cordial reception given it, including a special legislative session in its honor.

Representatives of all parties joined in the expression and the names of Britain and all Allied countries were included in the tribute rendered to the defenders of democracy.

Old parliamentary hands like socialist Senator Alfredo Palacios or Deputy Nicolas Repetto, of the same party, get much of the publicity and deservedly so, for keeping the issue of democracy alive in congress, but credit should also go to others. Paúl Damonte Taborda (Radical) never ceases to ask questions in the Chamber or make motions that direct attention to the Nazi and totalitarian danger. The Socialist Deputy Juan A. Solari also specializes in this.

Deputy Eduardo Araujo (Radical) and his colleague, Manuel Pinto, are always alert to contrast the blessings of North American democracy with the situation in South America, especially Argentina, while Americo Ghioldi, (Socialist) seizes many occasions to point to the United States as today's best example of representative government. But it is almost unfair to discriminate because the large majority friendly to the United States—in the operative sense of the word—also include members of the conservative party—National Democrats as they are known.

Auction of Gould Furnishings

Wide World

Scene in Library of Famous Home

The furnishings of the Jay Gould residence at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street will be offered at auction next month. The house has been leased as an annex to the Gimbel Brothers Art Auction Department, conducted by the Kende Galleries. The residence was purchased by Mr. Gould in 1881 at the height of his spectacular career.

U. S. Supreme Court Renders Long-Awaited Saboteur Ruling

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today in its long-awaited decision on the Nazi saboteur case that "the spy who secretly and without uniform passes the military lines of a belligerent in time of war seeking to gather military information and communicate it to the enemy" or to destroy life or property is subject to trial and punishment by military tribunals appointed by the President.

Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone wrote the 23-page opinion, which was delivered to newspapermen by Charles Elmore Cropley, Clerk of the Court. The tribunal was not in session.

The opinion formally denied applications for writs of habeas corpus sought by Nazi saboteurs, which necessitated a three-day extraordinary session of the Court last July. The tribunal announced then that the applications were denied. Six of the Nazis subsequently were executed; the other two given long terms.

Chief Justice Stone said it was "without significance that the spies were not alleged to have borne conventional weapons or that their proposed hostile acts did not necessarily contemplate collision with the armed forces of the United States."

"Modern warfare," he added, "is directed at the destruction of enemy war supplies and the implements of their production and transportation quite as much as at the armed forces."

"We have no occasion now," the Chief Justice said, "to define with meticulous care the ultimate boundaries of the jurisdiction of military tribunals to try persons according to the law of war.

"It is enough that petitioners here, upon the conceded facts, were plainly within those boundaries and were held in good faith for trial by a military commission, charged with being enemies who, with the purpose of destroying war materials and utilities, entered or after entry remained in our territory without uniform—an offense against the law of war.

"We hold only that those particular acts constitute an offense against the law of war which the constitution authorizes to be tried by a military commission."

Although the opinion was unanimous in its conclusion, the Chief Justice explained that "a majority of the full court are not agreed on the appropriate grounds for decision."

There was a difference, he explained, over the question of applicability of articles of war prescribed by Congress to a presidential military commission.

Negroes Demand the Right to Live Work and Fight for Their Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—"I am one of the 15,000,000 loyal Negro American citizens who crave and demand, under the Constitution of our country, their common right to live, work, fight for democracy and enjoy the fruits of a hard-earned victory—and victory it must be, without faltering or backward step."

Thus spoke Samuel J. Battle, native North Carolinian, now a member of the Parole Commission of the city of New York, addressing the seventy second annual Congress of Correction.

He was on the program to speak for the minority group of which he is a member and was heard by delegates from 40 States and the Republic of Panama, after being introduced by G. Howland Shaw, of Washington, Assistant Secretary of States, who referred to him as one of the most useful men of his race.

The audience was composed entirely of white people, with the exception of a group of his friends who had come out to hear him.

"It seems strange that I, a son of slaves should return to bring you this message of the struggles, disappointments, vicissitudes, aims and achievements of my people," he said. "I have been asked to deal particularly with the findings of a committee, of which I am a member, concerning conditions in a section of New York City called Harlem, and to suggest ways and means for nation-wide information and guidance."

He placed economic discrimination against the Negro at the top of the list of handicaps that confronts the members of his race, declaring that even those who are well qualified are denied employment in many quarters because of color, and listed inadequate housing and overcrowding as another contributing factor to delinquency.

On the other side of the picture, he listed some of the advantages enjoyed by Negroes in Harlem, but explained that even some of these are inadequate to meet the needs of his people.

Discrimination, he said "is a very ticklish subject but, nevertheless, it is a fact that must be faced. Discrimination leads young Negroes to that 'don't care' attitude, and causes them to ask: 'What is the use of our getting an education when, although we are good citizens, the door of hope and opportunity is shut in our faces?'"

The speaker emphasized that his people were not seeking what is termed "social equality," but the right to have a part in the democratic scheme of things."

Coolidge Documents, 'Open Oct. 20, 1962'

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—A packing case containing 9,000 letters, many of them from the late President Calvin Coolidge, was prepared Oct. 29 for shipment to the Library of Congress in Washington, with a notation that it was not to be opened until Oct. 20, 1962.

The letters were to have been sold at auction Oct. 28 but Charles Kohen, Washington hobby shop operator, withdrew them because he said some were of importance internationally and might find their way into enemy hands.

Mr. Kohen specified that the crate be opened 20 years from now—his 75th anniversary. They were bought from the estate of Edward Clarke, Mr. Coolidge's former private secretary.

TWA Includes Cincinnati As Coast-to-Coast Stop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 30—Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., will make this city a stop on its coast-to-coast service, beginning Nov. 1, it was announced today by William F. McGrath, Eastern regional manager of the company. The Civil Aeronautics Board approved this important defense center as a stop essential to the war effort.

The service includes stops both eastbound and westbound and mail and express also. Cincinnati is also on TWA's cross-state service to Dayton, Toledo, and Detroit.

Lumbermen Broke Rules When 1,500 Left Jobs

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 30 (AP)—Between 1,500 and 2,000 men immediately left their jobs in the lumber industry, violating regulations, when workers were "frozen" there on Sept. 7, Tom G. Rathbone, field supervisor of the U. S. Employment Service, says.

"We are just beginning to find some of them now," he told the weekly meeting of the regional War Manpower Commission yesterday.

Mr. Rathbone told the Commission that the Employment Service is powerless to stop the migration, and charged that, except for a relatively few exceptions, there was wide disregard among both employers and employees for the spirit of the stabilization order.

Ickes Contends Opposition To Tugwell Eases

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes observed yesterday that the "walkout" of 27 Puerto Rican legislators who demanded removal of Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell meant in his opinion only that the political situation on the island "has improved."

"That's the same old bloc taking the same old walk," Mr. Ickes told his press conference. "Only it's fewer this time. The situation has improved."

Mr. Ickes said he was "aware" that 18 Representatives and nine Senators walked out of the opening session of the special Legislature when Governor Tugwell, former adviser to President Roosevelt, appeared to make an address early this week.

Mr. Ickes reiterated that the economic situation in Puerto Rico had been "very bad" since the island export trade was cut off by wartime shipping shortages. He said that Governor Tugwell and the department working with the War Shipping Board, "are doing everything in our power to help."

In the Senate a picture of "thousands starving in Puerto Rico" and of infant mortality beyond description, was painted by Senator Dennis Shavez (D) of New Mexico who offered a resolution for an immediate investigation of the havoc war had wrought upon insular trade and shipping.

Consideration of the resolution was delayed at the request of majority leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky. Senator Barkley said only a small number of Senators was present and that the resolution proposing a maximum appropriation of $5,000 had not been approved by the audit committee.

Antiaircraft Strength Doubling?

CAMP DOVIS, N. C., Oct. 30 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair told 389 newly commissioned second lieutenants Oct. 29 that "our antiaircraft strength of 1943 will double that of 1942."

General McNair, commander of Army ground forces, said at the graduation of the largest class to be turned out by the antiaircraft artillery officer candidate school here that antiaircraft was a vital form of defense for ground combat units as well as fixed installation. He mentioned a case where three enemy rifle companies were replused from an air field with antiaircraft weapons.

American Hebrew Medal For '42 Going to Willkie

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Joseph H. Biben, editor and publisher of the American Hebrew, announces that Wendell L. Willkie has been selected as recipient of the 1942 American Hebrew Medal for the promotion of better understanding between Christian and Jew in America.

The 1940 Republican presidential candidate was selected by a group of 65 prominent Americans of three different faiths, Mr. Biben said. It will be presented in December.

Former recipients of the medal include President Roosevelt, Myron C. Taylor, Cordell Hull, and Arturo Toscanini.

Question of Manpower? Not at Electric Plant

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 30 (AP)—Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Company declared Oct. 29 production problems no longer are a question of manpower, but of womanpower.

"The company now employs 40,000 women and that number will have to be more than doubled to give us sufficient personnel to reach the aims we have," Mr. Swope said.

Here on an inspecition tour, he told newsmen the company will reach peak production sometime next summer.

U. S. Army to Train Dogs At CCC Camp in Montana

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 30—One of President Roosevelt's favorite projects, Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp 49, 11 miles north of Helena at Rimini, has "gone to the dogs."

The Army WAGS (keep them barking) will soon be in full possession, as dogs start arriving for their processing and recruit training. Under Maj. E. J. Purfield, Commanding Officer; Capt. Lawrence Phipps, Director of the Canine Division; and Lieut. N. O. Nelson, Detachment Commander, several hundred dogs for the use of the United States Army will be given their initial lessons in soldiering.

This isn't the first camp to be established for the WAGS. There are camps at San Mateo, Calif.; Fort Robinson, Neb.; Front Royal, Va., and one which has had wide publicity in Philadelphia, where the Coast Guard has taken over the Widener Estate for training sentry dogs. There are others less well known.

According to Captain Phipps, who owns his own pack of foxhounds and has served in civilian life as a Master of Hounds, when it was decided to open another camp for dog training, the CCC camp at Rimini seemed ideal. Barracks to house the men are already built, and the kennels can be ideally located in the surrounding forest. There is no need for the Government to go through the red tape of acquiring property.

Similar Process

Asked why the Army is doing all this training of dogs, Captain Phipps explained that one of the normal functions of the Quartermaster Remount Service is the procuring and processing of horses, mules, and other animals; hence it is quite natural that it be called upon to process dogs, too. The processing is not unlike what men and horses go through, anyway.

They are given similar physical examinations, vaccinations, and inoculations and accustomed to the food and work of field service.

After the dogs have been hardened with an appropriate course of training and have learned a uniform set of commands, they will be issued to troops for specific tasks.

"Some of the dogs," said Captain Phipps, "are used for sentry aids. They have the ears and sense of smell that help warn men on sentry duty of approaching enemies. There are many sounds inaudible to human ears that a dog can easily catch. Witness the so-called "silent whistles" some dog owners use to call their pets. To our ears they give out no sound at all.

"Some dogs can be used as attack dogs. During World War I, all armies apparently used some dogs as messengers, or to bring up food or ammunition to advanced positions. Dogs of the Retriever type can be used as Red Cross dogs to search out the wounded, bringing back a man's cap or leading a searching party to him.

Russians Use Sledge Dogs

"The Russians have used sledge dogs and pack dogs most successfully along with their cavalry when motor transportation bogged down or froze up.

"Ever since prehistoric times, dogs have been used in war.

"Afghan Hounds, incidentally, make most superior sentry dogs. But not far behind them come the Doberman Pinschers, the police or shepherd dogs, airedales, Dalmatians, and others. The Red Cross type dogs are retrievers, pointers, setters, Chesapeakes, Labradors, and springers. For pack dogs, generally, the Newfoundlands, Saint Bernards, are used, and for sleds the Malemutes and huskies are most valuable."

Already, dogs have been used in this war. Germany is reported to have had 25,000 in the Army when it marched into Poland. The Germans have now commandeered every dog in Europe over 18 inches in height. The need for dogs in the United States Army is reported to be from 25,000 to 125,000.

The dogs are obtained through the volunteer services of a civilian agency known as "Dogs for Defense." This organization is gradually appointing agents for all the different states to help in the recruiting of dogs. J. J. Flaherty of Great Falls is the Montana agent and anyone having a dog to lend to the Army for the duration of war should write either to his state representative or to "Dogs for Defense," 22 East 60th Street, New York City.

Training Centers

After the dog passes its physical examination, shipment is made at Government expense to one of the reception and training centers for dogs. There they will receive the best of care and training.

One little item in the training that will interest dog lovers is the matter of feeding. It came from Captain Phipps in answer to a remark that "nights will probably be a three-ring circus at Rimini when all the dogs get to howling."

"They won't howl much," was the answer. "Normally a dog is a hunting animal, a meat eater who hunts during the day when it is empty, eats, and then sleeps. Thus the natural time to feed a dog is late in the afternoon, which means it will sleep at night and not howl. On the other hand, it is hardly fair to a dog to feed it in the morning and at noon and then expect it to go to work."

Major Purfield served in the Navy during the last war. Captain Phipps was a second lieutenant in the Balloon Observation Section of the Air Corps, and a free balloon pilot. In civilian life he works on his ranch about 15 miles south of Denver, Colo.

Rationing of Sugar Cuts Illegal Liquor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Sugar rationing is slashing the moonshiner's output of illegal liquor.

The rationing program was advanced today by the alcohol tax administration as a potent factor in the sizable drop in still seizures and arrests for liquor law violations.

Sugar is basic for the moonshiner's product, and he could be smacked with a penalty for sugar bootlegging if he tried to build up his depleted sugar stock.

Still seizures and arrests for liquor law violations dropped nearly half during July, August, and September, compared with the corresponding three months of 1941, the tax administration said.

During the three months this year agents seized 1,536 stills and arrested 2,833 persons, compared with 2,782 seizures and 5,581 arrests in the corresponding quarter-year of 1941.

Handicapped Soon To Build Bombers

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 30 (AP)—Blind and crippled persons will have a chance soon to help build bombers under a NOB evaluation program being developed by Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, Harry Woodhead, President, said today.

One-armed persons will get special jobs; the blind will be assigned tasks they can do efficiently by using the sense of touch; those who have lost a leg will do work that can be performed sitting down, and so on through a list of handicaps which have barred men and women from factory employment.

Consolidated is studying each job in the factory to find what physical strength, aptitude and dexterity are needed.

Army's Change of Plans Is Costly to Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Army Air Corps has abandoned for the present its plans to take over Cleveland's $25,000,000 public hall, municipal stadium and the lakefront for training purposes.

In Washington yesterday to report to President Roosevelt on Cleveland war production, Mayor Frank J. Lausche said he learned of the Air Corps' change in plans at the War Department.

Herbert Buckman, commissioner of the auditorium, said uncertainty about the Army's plan for taking over the hall had cost the city about $30,000 in rentals lost through cancellation of conventions and sports shows. The Army announced its intention of taking over the buildings and lake front area Oct. 6.

A Knitwear that is known and worn by the Smartest People!

HOLYROOD KNITWEAR

MUSGROCH & CO. 73, Mitchell Street, Glasgow, C. 1, Scotland.
London Showrooms: 1a Berners Street, London, W. 1.
South Africa: MR. R. J. COLE, 509 Stuttaford Chambers, Sixth Street, Johannesburg.
MESSRS. MARR GLENHILL & CO., 38, Strand Street, Cape Town

Shop at Bobbys

Bobbys Restaurant is the ideal spot to meet your friends for Lunch and Tea.

FASHIONS
FURNISHINGS
DRAPERY
RESTAURANT

Each Branch of Bobbys is a wonderful store full of interest and activity—a shop you can enter with a feeling that you are very welcome whether you want to buy anything or just look round.

BOBBY & COMPANY LIMITED
Terminus Road, EASTBOURNE
The Square, BOURNEMOUTH
Also at MARGATE, FOLKESTONE, TORQUAY, EXETER and LEAMINGTON SPA
Also Associated Houses:
Handleys Ltd., Southsea — Wellstoods Ltd., Reading
J. K. Hubbard Ltd., Worthing — Dust & Co Ltd., Tunbridge Wells

The Brightest Spot on the South of England

Quality footwear costs you less at . . .

FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS LTD.

NORWICH, ENGLAND
WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S UTILITY CLOTHING at GARLANDS Ltd.
London Street, NORWICH

CROYDON, ENGLAND
Gilder's Ltd
The Store that is always Interesting
Is Also Always the House for Women's Wear and Home Furnishings
Agents for
LOTUS & DELTA
North End and George Street
CROYDON, ENGLAND

CARDIFF, WALES

The Cardiff Drapers
Over 100 Departments
FASHIONS • FOOD • FURNITURE
GARAGE AND SHOWROOMS
JAMES HOWELL & CO.
LIMITED
St. Mary Street

International Stores

Still the widest variety of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
Branches everywhere in Southern England

Prohibition Sentiment Rise Puts Party on Many Ballots

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Encouraged by the latest Gallup poll, which shows at least 20,000,000 persons in favor of the return of prohibition, the Prohibition Party is at work to translate this sentiment into votes in the November election.

Headquarters of the Prohibition National Committee here reports the Party on the ballot in 14 states. In view of the difficulties faced by minority parties in winning a place on the ballot in many states, this is considered a good showing. Equally encouraging to the veteran "dry" workers is the type of candidate presented by the state party organizations. Many are persons prominent in other organization activities, and therefore widely known in their states.

The Prohibition Party is accustomed to filing petitions for a place on the ballot without much hope of electing its candidates, realizing it is a minority party. This year, as usual, most of the candidates are carrying on their campaigns primarily for educational purposes, but several candidates are "out to win."

There's Robert P. Shuler, candidate for Congress from California's twelfth district. An election law in that state permits cross-filing in the primaries, and under this provision Mr. Shuler found himself the nominee of both Prohibition and Republican parties. A member of the former party, he is indorsed by the "drys" as well as by the Republicans, and has hopes of winning the election.

Fred Dyster, candidate for Governor, is another strong candidate in California. California has long been a strong Prohibition Party state.

In Kansas, David C. White, well-known as a Presbyterian layman and a successful farmer, is making a vigorous campaign for Governor, but, of course, the governorship is a prize which a minority party can hardly hope to reach. More promising in the "out to win" field is the candidacy of J. C. Jones, who is seeking election as state representative from Sherman County, the 108th district. Two years ago, without making a campaign, Mr. Jones polled a substantial vote for this office. This year, by making a real effort, he hopes to get elected.

Michigan has the largest number of Congressional, legislative, and county candidates for this party. An "out to win campaign" is being waged by Andrew Asikainen, who comes from the twelfth district (Iron Mountain). Mr. Asiksinen is conducting a campaign with a trailer that carries a big "Vote for Andy" sign and urges people to change from boss-ruled groups.

Much important educational work is being done in Pennsylvania, where the party has put up a prominent Methodist layman, Dale H. Learn. Dr. D. Leigh Colvin of New York City, representing the National Committee, is making a speaking tour in that state in behalf of Mr. Learn.

Illinois prohibitionists succeeded in getting their party on the ballot, although other minority parties, Communist and Socialist, failed to meet requirements. An Illinois law requires signers of petitions to be residents of a majority of the counties of the state, and the labor parties could not muster enough down-state support to get their petitions accepted by the authorities.

Montana is newly reorganized and is presenting its first statewide Prohibition Party candidates in many years. Some of these are reported "out to win," according to Edward E. Blake, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee.

What the Party hopes for most is an increased vote in many quarters, which will slow rising sentiment against legalized liquor. The Prohibition Party has been organized for 73 years. Its leaders maintain a hopeful and enthusiastic attitude. The National Committee is planning to put on speaking campaigns in "all strategic states" this winter and to organize new states in preparation for the 1944 presidential campaign, Mr. Blake says.

South Carolina Textile Trade Is 67 Per Cent on War Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—More than 67 per cent of South Carolina's vast and constantly expanding textile industry is reported geared to war production.

A large vein of manganese ore, located in Cherokee County, between Blacksburg and the North Carolina line, is undergoing tests and shows excellent prospects for development into an extensive mining industry and concentration plant.

Also, food dehydration plants are to be erected in South Carolina at strategic points, according to a comprehensive report recently prepared by the industrial mobilization committee of the State Council for National Defense, of which Dr. William P. Jacobs of Clinton is Chairman and Maj. G. Heyward Mahon of Greenville is Director.

The report is packed with details of how industrial manpower and other potential and essential forces throughout the State are mobilized and expanding in an extensive war production program.

"The general purpose of the work of this Committee is to mobilize all developed and undeveloped resources of the State for Service in the war program," the report states. "The first step taken was that of securing changes in specifications of war products needed, so as to enable the local manufacturers to take a larger part in the war effort. Textile specifications, written many years ago, seemed to give preference to products made in New England. It was necessary, therefore, to change these specifications to the type of goods typical to the South Carolina mills."

"Having accomplished that end, it then became necessary to advise a number of our manufacturers of changes in their machinery and equipment to enable them to go more largely on war production. Many, or both, of these changes have been brought about.

"It is not generally known how great a field is served by textile production in South Carolina. Many products not commonly connected in the public mind with textiles are dependent upon South Carolina textiles. Automobile manufacturers, for instance, buy millions of yards for the linings of bodies, and of course there is the upholstering, brake linings, tire fabrics, water hose and other parts of the automobile which secure their textile fabrics from the mills in South Carolina. In the machinery field, generally, a lot of South Carolina textiles are used as basic materials.

"Changes in specifications permitting the consideration of South Carolina pine and hardwoods were also necessary to enable our woodworking plants, plywood plants and similar enterprises to take a larger part in the war program. As a result of the efforts of the committee in this direction, many of our woodworking and plywood plants are now wholly on war work, and the volume has been greatly increased in that direction. However, the manufacturing plants of South Carolina are comparatively small units. The Committee has, therefore, co-operated with the contract distribution division of the WPB in forming pools of machinery of manufacturers and woodworking plants of a single prime contractor working with precision machines surrounded by subcontractors.

"Several of these pools have either been formed or are in process of formation throughout the State.

"The Committee and its staff in co-operation with the Santee-Cooper authority were instrumental in securing the enlargement of the Pittsburgh Metallurgical Company in Charleston in the manufacture of alloys, and we are now vigorously striving to find for them suitable ores in our mineral deposits within the bounds of our State.

"The Committee conducted a survey in the cement field and located an ideal deposit or marl for the manufacture of cement, and caused the formation of a corporation for the building of a cement plant.

"Our engineers are at the present time carefully surveying and testing a large vein of manganese ore which we have located between Blacksburg and the North Carolina line, which offers excellent promise for the development of large mining interests and for a concentration plant in that area."

New War Training Program Planned

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—"Plans are beginning to take shape for a new war training program," Henry T. Heald, President of the Illinois Institute of Technology, said last night, adding that "it may not be entirely to our liking, but it will present a new challenge and a new opportunity."

He reported this in an address prepared for delivery before the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. Mr. Heald is President of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

"It seems likely," he said, "that in the not too distant future, the armed forces may automatically call all of the youth of the country to service. Then, based upon the country's needs, some of the young men would be sent back to the proper educational institutions for training.

"These young men would probably go back as regular uniformed men and at base pay to be trained by our educational institutions just as the special Army and Navy schools are now doing. The length of time which they could remain in training would be dependent upon the individual's ability to absorb the training and the need for men in the field in which he is training."

Speedier 'I Love You' Opera's Need in U. S.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 30 (AP)—What classic opera needs to succeed in the United States is a hero who can tell the heroine "I love you" in less than 20 minutes, says Alexander Smallens, the conductor.

Mr. Smallens, here with the folk opera "Porgy and Bess," declared in an interview that classic opera needs "intelligent condensation, or streamlining."

Without that, he added, it "may be desined to remain an exotic cultural plant that Anglo-Saxons maintain by special subsidy rather than enthusiastic approval."

"We need to revise the old routines which string arias and choral numbers on rambling stories," he said. "It isn't necessary for a man to take 20 minutes to sing 'I love you' to a woman. And ham actor choruses must be given something more to do than strike attitudes in the background while awaiting a cue."

New Mexico's Classic Architecture

New Mexico State Tourist Bureau

An Apartment House at Taos Pueblo

An Indian family is seen climbing up the ladder to their second-floor apartment. This ancient pueblo, located in northern New Mexico, was the outpost of civilization in the north and the center of intrigue and rebellion during the early years of the Spanish conquest in the 16th century.

New Mexico's Latchstring Is Still Out

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalk

SANTA FE, N. M.—There'll be more empty saddles in the old corrals hereabouts this winter than since the year the old strawberry roan was foaled, but on the other hand, every stranger who comes this way will find a horse and saddle, if he wants them, and a place at the dinner table.

Which is another way of saying that New Mexico's high altitude dude ranches are not expecting a banner winter season, but are open for business very much as usual.

"As a result of the war," says Joseph A. Bursey, Director of the New Mexico State Tourist Bureau, "there will be no attempt this year on the part of the communities or pueblos to attract visitors from distant points, but all visitors will, of course, be welcome, as in the past.

"Visitors may have some difficulty in reaching points of interest. The Chambers of Commerce have made an effort to induce New Mexico motorists to share their cars with visitors. So far there has been no particular complaint from visitors that they have been unable to see points of interest in the State. Those attractions which are located in our towns and cities can be visited by ordinary transportation facilities."

Indian Dances

State of pageants, fiestas, Indian dances and tribal rites, most of which far antedate the interest of tourists in either the event or the State itself, New Mexico will not be diverted from its celebrations through the fact that visitors may not be as plentiful as formerly.

The Indian pueblos, it is announced, will follow their calendar of events as usual.

Santa Fe has always made a point of decorating homes and public buildings with "luminarias," and the practice of lighting the streets with little bonfires on Christmas Eve. The custom will doubtless be followed this year, since it has a particular meaning for the people of Santa Fe itself, and is not followed because of any special interest it may have for tourists.

Santa Fe serves as a focal point for many of New Mexico's popular winter sports areas, where powder snow of the high country invites the outdoor enthusiasts to "schuss" down mountain slopes.

Nine of New Mexico's 13 developed winter sports areas are accessible from either Santa Fe or Taos. How many of these will be operated to the full extent this winter will depend on the numbers of skiers who put in an appearance.

Quaint Villages

The historic plazas of Santa Fe and Taos, center of one of America's best-known art colonies, are joined by the new Kit Carson Highway—and from plaza to plaza the motorist drives or stages travel through some of New Mexico's most colorful Indian country.

In this same area are many of the quaint Spanish-American villages, where customs, folk drama, and traditions of old Spain are kept alive in surprisingly pure form.

Outstanding among Southwestern cities which make a special effort at lighting effects during the Christmas season is the little mining town of Madrid, 25 miles south of Santa Fe. This community of 400 coal miners and their families has produced a pageant which has attained national repute.

An estimated 100,000 visitors have come in some past years to view Madrid's display, which includes Biblical scenes, a huge toyland, Christmas trees by the hundreds, and many novel individual decorations. The pageant usually runs from well before Christmas until after New Year's. At this writing word from Madrid anent this year's showing is that it will be held as usual unless some wartime restriction or extra duty prevents.

On Christmas Eve many of New Mexico's Pueblo Indians stage the first of a series of Yuletide ceremonials which run through Christmas and the three days following. San Felipe and San Domingo pueblos are particularly noted for their Christmas Eve rituals.

New Mexico's splendid climate contributes in large measure to winter holiday enjoyment. Although snow remains in the higher altitudes, the State's winters are generally mild, thus affording comfortable outdoor activities during the cold months.

As for the dude ranches, ranchers and wranglers must keep up the cattle business anyway, and a few more hands at the dinner table don't make a great deal of difference.

New Mexico's latchstring is, as always, out for those who can solve for themselves the rubber-and-gasoline or the railroad transportation problem and appear at her hospitable gates this wintertime.

Worth Wins a Job Over Age Limits

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Personnel directors stared hard at the application blank of Hayden Tracy, retired engineer, who thought he ought not be idle in wartime.

Politely but vaguely they told him they'd let him know if anything turned up. Nothing did.

When the big Marinship plant began its huge expansion program at Sausalito, he tried there. This time he presented credentials—native of Vermont, graduate of Worcester Polytechnic Institute and Cornell University, former manager of the Tracy Engineering Company, from which he retired at 60—but just grinned and said he couldn't remember his age. They hired him.

Town in Ozarks Hit by Tornado

BERRYVILLE, Ark., Oct. 30 (AP)—Relief is being rushed today to this Ozark community, an important wholesale and jobbing center for the northwest portion of Arkansas and adjacent areas in Missouri, following a destructive tornado.

More than 200 homes were battered, as well as most of the prosperous business and mercantile districts in this town of 1,485 population.

At least 22 persons, it was estimated, have been killed, and more than 150 persons injured, by the tornado.

Fires broke out immediately after the tornado, forcing the survivors to drop their rescue operations for a time to prevent spread of the flames through the splintered wreckage.

Colorado Mining Relieved at Prospect That Mine Rails Will Not Go to Alaska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURANGO, Colo—Citizens of this mineral mountain country are relieved by assurances transmitted through Colorado's Senators in Washington that the war administration has no immediate design to take some of the nation's largest remaining narrow gauge railroad systems, to be transported bodily to Alaska for rail use there.

After decades of declining usefulness that saw hundreds of miles of narrow gauge abandoned, ripped up and fed to the furnaces as scrap, the system had taken on new life.

It consists of about 500 miles of Denver & Rio Grande Western lines with some 165 miles of the affiliated Rio Grande & Southern—the "Flying Goose" line. Stout little mountain-type engines chuff hither and thither at a more bustling pace than for years, hauling tiny cars of strategic ores out of the mountains, and vegetables, livestock and crops out of the mountain valleys.

Then came word from Washington that the Army had asked, through the Office of Defense Transportation and the War Production Board, for a group of locomotives, a snowplow and a ditcher.

Colorado's Senators learned, the requisition plans originally contemplated taking up some sections of track—about 100 miles—and transporting it to Alaska there to be laid down in mountain-and-snow conditions resembling those of Southwestern Colorado, and put back into service.

Protests that the requisition would cripple the war effort of the region, including the production of strategic—metal ores, brought assurances to the Senators that the lines would not be immediately taken, and that hearings would be granted citizens of the region before any final order was entered.

Apparently the order stands to take seven locomotives, a ditcher and a snowplow, Superintendent C. B. Carpenter of the Rio Grande Division, at Alamosa, said the division could continue operating only at a minimum, concentrating on the movement of war materials.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado said the Government has decided to take the Burlington broad gauge line between Sterling, Colo., and Cheyenne, Wyo. The railroad a year ago gave notice of a request to abandon this line, then withdrew it, then recently renewed it because of lack of business.

Equality Pledge Is Given to Jews

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—The guarantee of equal rights to Jews throughout the world in the future is the theme of a new study just published. Official declarations of such an enlightened policy on the part of the statesmen of the nine Governments-in-Exile — Poland, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Yugoslavia, Belgium, Fighting France, the Netherlands and Luxemburg—have been assembled in a pamphlet.

Illustrative of this democratic attitude is a letter released to the American Jewish Committee by Bogoljub D. Jevtic in which he declares that not only will Jews be granted equal rights in Free Yugoslavia, but they will be among those whose Nazi-confiscated property will be returned.

Soviet Slogans Laud British, U. S. Forces

MOSCOW—, Oct. 30 (AP) — The Communist Party has set a militant tone for the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution with slogans praising Russian armed forces and their British and American comrades-in-arms.

These slogans will be emblazoned on red banners by demonstrators during the Nov. 7 observance. Whether the traditional parade in Red Square will be held has not yet been announced, but observers recall that a year ago, even though the Germans were hammering at the gates of the City, Premier Joseph Stalin reviewed Red troops.

Red Star, the Army newspaper, reported yesterday that the Soviet Union now is turning out more arms than ever.

Toll on Home Front Stressed by Admiral

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy said Oct. 28 that "since Dec. 7, more Americans have been permanently disabled by accidents on the home front than the total of our military forces wounded, captured and killed in action."

Admiral Blandy, Chief of Ordnance for the United States Navy, made the assertion in an address written for the annual banquet meeting of the National Safety Congress sponsored by the National Safety Council.

"Since Dec. 7," he also told the delegates, "accidents have cost us more than three billion man-hours—the same productive energy involved in building 100 aircraft carriers."

Mishaps Not Accidental, Group Told

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—"There is absolutely not one thing accidental about accidents," Dr. H. E. Fisher, of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, told the Thirty-first National Safety Congress yesterday.

"People who blame their luck and the other fellow or dismiss accidents they may have by saying 'oh well, accidents will happen,' are only cooking up alibis," Dr. Fisher said. "Let's get down to cases:

"A driver has a few drinks, loses control of his car and crashes into a lamp post. Nothing accidental about that. Blame the liquor or blame his anti-social attitude that told him it was all right to drink, drive and thus jeopardize his own life and those of others. But don't call it an accident.

"The point is that accidents are simple things: they result from simple and easily avoided causes. That's why the individual himself can avoid accidents so easily if he will but school himself to think in terms of the hazards of whatever he is doing."

A 2,000 per cent increase in the number of women employed over a recent ten-month period has complicated the accident prevention program of plane manufacturing plants, William S. Rhodes of Santa Monica, Calif., Chief Safety Engineer of the Douglas Aircraft Company, told the Congress. He spoke before the Aircraft Manufacturing Section.

Puerto Rican Probe Delayed by Barkley

WASHINGTON (AP)—Alben W. Barkley, Senate Majority Leader, on Oct. 29 blocked immediate consideration on a resolution (S. Res 309) for an investigation of economic conditions in Puerto Rico after the Senate Territories Committee had reported it favorably.

Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico, author of the resolution, called for immediate action and declared that "thousands of Puerto Ricans are actually starving."

But Senator Barkley asked delay, contending there were few Senators present and that no action should be taken until the Committee on Audit and Control, to which the resolution was referred, had reported on the $5,000 appropriation asked for by Senator Chavez.

Thousands of 'Old Salts' Answer Call for Mariners

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—"Old salts" by the thousand are answering the War Shipping Administration's call for men with maritime experience to return to the sea.

WSA says that more than 16,000 former merchant seamen and engineers had recently volunteered for sea duty.

All told, more than 100,000 men from all walks of life recently have indicated a desire to go to sea, but a majority of these were found lacking in seafaring experience and were referred to WSA training services which enroll apprentice seamen.

Arizona Will Enforce 'Work or Fight' Policy

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 30 (AP)—Gov. Sidney Osborn addressed a letter to all peace officers and court pudges in Arizona Oct. 29, asking them to see that all citizens mentally and physically qualified either work or fight.

There is ample authority under the State's laws for enforcement of the work or fight policy, Governor Osborn wrote.

Hotels · Resorts

Greater Boston

So Convenient

Located 1½ blocks from The Christian Science Mother Church Monitor-advertised for 28 years.

HOTEL HEMENWAY

$2.75 up SINGLE With Bath

Hemenway St. at Westland Ave., Boston

NO LIQUOR FREE PARKING

No Taxi Fare! Traveling via the B & M Railroad? They stay at the HOTEL MANGER AT NORTH STATION BOSTON

It's modern, spacious, convenient. Every room has bath with tub and shower, radio, servidor, circulating ice water. Single: $2.75-$4.50. Double: $3.85-$6.60. Air-Conditioned Dining Room, Restaurant and Coffee Shop.

Write for our map of Boston.

Hotel Gardner

All cheerful, outside rooms. Rates lower than you expect. Directly opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society. Delicious food at moderate menu.

MORE THAN 10,000 READERS of The Christian Science Monitor have been guests at the HOTEL KENMORE

10 minutes' walk from The Christian Science Mother Church

SINGLE $3.85 DOUBLE $5.50

All Rooms with Bath

2 Air-Conditioned Dining Rooms

EDWARD B. BELL, Gen. Mgr.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are cordially invited when in Boston to stay at The Copley Plaza, one of the world's finest hotels.

TWO MINUTES WALK FROM BACK BAY STATION

CHAUNCEY DREW STEELE General Manager

UNIFORMED PORTERS MEET ALL TRAINS

2 Minutes From Back Bay R. R. Station

COPLEY SQUARE HOTEL

HUNTINGTON AVE. at EXETER ST. Boston

RATES: From $2.75, with Private Bath

POPULAR PRICED DINING ROOM

5 MINUTES' WALK FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MOTHER CHURCH

HOTEL VENDOME

Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street

Here the charm of the old combines with the luxury of modern living. A short walk from The Christian Science Mother Church.

BOSTON

Kentucky

The LOUISVILLE'S Newest and Finest BROWN HOTEL

Truly one of America's great hotels. Four restaurants that are famous all over the South. Seven Hundred rooms. Spotless cleanliness—real Southern courtesy. "Just ask your Louisville friends." Single rooms from $3.30 —double rooms from $5.50.

Harold E. Harter, Manager

Hotel Braemore

BOSTON 466 COMMONWEALTH AVE.

Smart RESIDENTIAL and TRANSIENT HOTEL

Henry A. Burnham, Mgr.

15 Minute Walk to the Christian Science Mother Church

Louisiana

THE ROOSEVELT "THE PRIDE OF THE SOUTH"

The BOSTONIAN Hotel

Formerly the Fritz-Carlton Hotel

Convenient to shops, transportation, and only 5 min. walk from The Christian Science Mother Church.

Single room $1.50, with bath $2.50

Special Weekly Rates

1338 BOYLSTON ST BOSTON

New York City

PLANNED FOR YOUR COMFORT—PRICED FOR YOUR BUDGET

Modern fireproof structure. 400 nicely appointed rooms, cozy and convenient. Complete hotel service; moderate priced restaurant. Daily: Single from $1.50 Double from $3.00 Weekly: Single from $9.00 Double from $16.00

HOTEL PICKWICK ARMS

FROM $9 WKLY

230 E. 51 ST. • EL. 5-0300

SPECIAL MONTHLY RATES

HOTEL GREAT NORTHERN

Conveniently located in midtown New York and close to Second Church. Radio City nearby. Quiet, restful atmosphere. Large, comfortable and attractive. ROOM and BATH from $2.75

AAA Hotel. Our 111 West 56th Street entrance adjoins garage

118 WEST 57TH ST., NEW YORK CITY

Ohio

Cleveland's Finest Residential and Transient HOTEL

Make the Manor your home for an extended or limited stay. Christian Science churches and reading rooms nearby. A step away from east-side depots.

Write or wire T. V. LORAN Resident-Manager

WADE PARK MANOR EAST 107TH AT PARK LANE

Chicago

BELAIR HOTEL

1½ blocks from Second Church. 300 immaculately kept rooms with private tub or shower. Single $1.50-$2. Double $2.50-$3. Also attractive residential rates.

Value far in excess of room rates

CHICAGO

Maryland

Tale of Two Cities

The Belvedere BALTIMORE

Michigan

Reasonable Rates

We are located right downtown, convenient to all central activities

Coffee shop serving home-cooked food

FAIRBAIRN HOTEL

John R. at Columbia, Detroit

Washington, D. C.

At the Capitol Plaza WASHINGTON, D. C. 300 Rooms from $2.50

Henry B. Williams, Mgr. NO TIPPING

The DODGE HOTEL

Hotels

Los Angeles

ROSSLYN HOTELS • LOS ANGELES

WITH BATH FROM $2.50

Largest popular-priced hotels on the Coast . . . centrally located . . . One block to Pacific Electric station. Our Annex caters to women travelers. Wire our expense—free train busses

Known the world over for luxurious accommodations and excellent meals

CHAPMAN PARK HOTEL and BUNGALOWS

In the Heart of This Interesting City

3401 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles

Christian Science Church near by

Booklet on Request

Texas

WHITE-PLAZA HOTELS

United States

NEW YORK'S HOTEL LINCOLN

44th to 45th Sts. at 8th Ave.

JOHN L. HORGAN, Gen. Mgr.

MARIA KRAMER HOTELS

NEW YORK'S HOTEL EDISON

44th to 47th Sts. W. of B'way

HUGH CONNOR, Manager

NEW YORK'S HOTEL GREYSTONE

91st Street and Broadway

The Smart Uptown Residence

WASHINGTON'S HOTEL ROOSEVELT

16th Street at Y & W, N.W.

Preferred in the Nation's Capital

SPECIAL RATES TO MEN IN THE ARMED FORCES

The Home Forum

Christian Science Positive, Not Neutral

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DESPITE the chastening experience of recent years, there may still be people who are asking: "Is this war our affair? Why should we have to fight?"

The answer is obvious, even to the point of triteness. For even on the human level the world is so much of a unit, space and time so shrunken by modern inventions in communication, economic interdependence so complex, that isolation is not practical or possible. But on the spiritual level of Christianity, we are all here and now sons of God. Hath He not, as Paul told the Athenians (Acts 17:26), "made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and . . . determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation"?

We can ill afford to become complacent or neglect to fortify our own or others' welfare against militant efforts from whatever direction to assail and destroy dear-bought freedoms and rights. It is particularly timely and necessary in this period of world chemicalization, chaos, and vengeful violence to challenge the threatening manifestations of pretended tyrannical power, and prove them to be powerless.

Mary Baker Eddy, exposing the nature of mental suggestion, said (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 102): **"The mild forms of animal magnetism are disappearing, and its aggressive features are coming to the front. The looms of crime, hidden in the dark recesses of mortal thought, are every hour weaving webs more complicated and subtle. So secret are the present methods of animal magnetism that they ensnare the age into indolence, and produce the very apathy on the subject which the criminal desires."**

Could there be a more apt description of the methods by which whole nations have been corrupted, lulled into apathy, seduced into appeasement, and made acquiescent in their own destruction? But Christian Science does not leave one stranded on the shores of a terrifying diagnosis. Throughout her textbook Mrs. Eddy has laid down specific instructions for detecting the various guises of mental suggestion and destroying them. Thus, through Christian Science one is fully armed with the weapons of positive truth, and trained in their use.

The fact that Science and Health contains a whole chapter on "Footsteps of Truth" would indicate stages of growth in understanding and ability to apply the truth. But growth by no means argues for understatement or timid mental reservations in accepting and applying Christian Science. Progress is never made by negative or "timid conservatism." Christ Jesus said (Matthew 19:26), **"With God all things are possible."** Mrs. Eddy starts the first chapter in her textbook with the powerful positive declaration (p. 1), **"The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love."** We gain momentum in our work by such dynamic statements and are spurred on to prove them. To lend currency to negation or timidity in these times is defeatism.

Christian Science is adequate to meet any crisis. For to human sense life is a succession of crises—sickness, accident, decay, depression; but they are only dream beliefs, which never touch the real man, who reflects God, Mind. Mind is undisturbed by the raging and jarring of the human scene and the human senses. Yet the serenity of the divine Mind must be reflected by us, and to attain it we must be alert and constant in our spiritually protective work. For mortal sense of whatever sort—war, depression, epidemic, domestic discord—strikes through fear the weakest point in the human belief. That being true, we can never be neutral toward error or evil of any sort, wherever it seems to arise. Nor can we therefore indulge in the tactics of appeasement or close our eyes to error because it is inconvenient or impolitic to attack and destroy it. Mrs. Eddy certainly was never neutral to error. In her characteristically vigorous language she warns (Science and Health, p. 571), **"Escape from evil, and designate those as unfaithful stewards who have seen the danger and yet have given no warning."**

Thus world affairs are decidedly everyone's affairs. A sick and disordered world urgently needs help, and its trouble must be answered with Truth, Truth which goes to the bottom of trouble and heals. Truth is not timid or hesitating or uncertain. Truth by its very nature cannot compromise with error, but must destroy it. Hence the world's reaching out for Truth.

Christian Science offers humanity a religion which is affirmative and positive and spiritually authoritative. It offers total coverage for every problem and ill "that flesh is heir to." This is the difference between a religion based on divine Principle and one based on a belief in a personal anthropomorphic God. It is the difference between Science and mere human opinion or guessing or hoping or wondering. We do not need to indulge in wordy argument; we are to prove by demonstration that we have divine Principle, which is equal to every emergency; a Science, setting forth demonstrable facts, which can be checked up on and applied, a system of correct thinking about God, man, and the universe, because it reveals what is true and nothing but the truth. Christian Science is the supreme declaration of the rights of man: there is no room in it for appeasement or neutrality, benevolent or otherwise, but only for positive reliance on Truth.

Bittersweet

Every year I must declare
That the bittersweet is here,
This year I must shout it more
Because we are at war.
Earth is like a spool of thread
But the thread is spun of blood,
Everywhere the world is red,
But not with berries like our wood.
Here upon this stony wall,
Climbing boulders that were set
By builders years and years ago,
Here entangled on these stones
And high up in the leafless birch,
The spanners of the bittersweet
Spill out, and their ripe burning seeds,
Like tiny lanterns on the vine,
Have split their orange rinds.
Sometimes words have not the strength
To put such beauty into ink,
Write here, heart, within this wood,
That this is the way we stood
Centuries, from fall to fall,
Admiring this beaded wall.
Write that we have seen the wind
Crush the frost against the skin
Of berries, but the seeds have grown
Like us, as sturdy as the stone.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

"Quarterly Payment"

A PLAN
TO HELP YOU SUBSCRIBE
TO ALL THE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PERIODICALS

If you are not now a subscriber to all the Christian Science periodicals, here is an opportunity especially for you. The Quarterly Payment Plan enables you to receive all the periodicals, and pay for them in four convenient payments.

For only 5½c a day ($5.00 every three months) you receive The Christian Science Monitor, Sentinel, Journal, and Quarterly. For $5.50 quarterly you can include The Herald of Christian Science, either French or German edition.

If you are already subscribing for some of the publications, we will adjust all the subscriptions to a common termination date.

Orders under the Quarterly Payment Plan may be sent direct to The Christian Science Publishing Society. The coupon below simplifies ordering.

The Christian Science Journal — Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price, one year, $1.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 15c.

The Christian Science Monitor — A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

Christian Science Sentinel — Contains special information about the Christian Science movement, as well as articles and testimonies of healing. Issued weekly. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

Christian Science Quarterly — Contains the Lesson-Sermons. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science — German or French edition. Monthly. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions, quarterly. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Publishing Society,
One Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

I wish to subscribe for the Christian Science periodicals on the Quarterly Payment Plan, and enclose $5.00 (or $5.50*) as first payment.

PLEASE NOTE (Check where necessary):
I am now receiving the
☐ The Christian Science Monitor; ☐ Christian Science Sentinel; ☐ The Christian Science Journal; ☐ Christian Science Quarterly; ☐ The Herald of Christian Science; and wish my subscriptions adjusted to a common termination date.
*(Check if the French ☐ or German ☐ edition of the Herald is desired, at 50c a current term, additional.)

NAME .....
STREET .....
CITY .....
STATE .....

Portrait of Byron

SO NEXT AFTERNOON found the two, so oddly unlike—fair, slight, boyish Ariel; tall, dark Pirate—strolling along the Lungarno to the Palazzo Lanfranchi. They entered a vast marble hall, mounted a vast marble stairway, were ushered through a vast salon and on into a small billiard room empty except for Byron's bulldog, Moretto, who was welcoming them with a growl when his master came in from an adjoining room.

The usual politenesses were exchanged. But Trelawny himself—always at ease in any society—realized with some amusement that the great man was feeling a little embarrassed at meeting a stranger and was trying to cover it with an affectation of nonchalance. Neither embarrassment nor affectation, however, could live long in Shelley's presence; . . . Byron picked up a cue and suggested a game of billiards. Trelawny agreed; they began knocking the balls about. But neither was interested in the game. Byron was too occupied in talking—telling anecdotes likely to impress this new acquaintance, such as the story of his swim across the Hellespont—and Trelawny much too intent on listening and watching, making the most of this interview with a famous poet. . . .

"Those dark expressive eyes" of Trelawny's never missed anything they wanted to see, and he was blessed with an excellent visual memory. The portrait he drew of Byron in his *Recollections* is as vivid as if he had used paint instead of words: "In external appearance Byron realized that ideal standard with which imagination adorns genius. He was in the prime of life . . . regular features, without a stain or furrow on his pallid skin, his shoulders broad, chest open, body and limbs finely proportioned. His small highly finished head and curly hair had an airy and graceful appearance from the massiveness and length of his throat; you saw his genius in his eyes and lips. In short, Nature could do little more than she had done for him both in outward form and in the inward spirit she had given to animate it. . . .

"There was no peculiarity in his dress, it was adapted to the climate: a tartan jacket braided—he said it was the Gordon pattern, and that his mother was of that ilk. A blue velvet cap with a gold band, and very long nankeen trousers, strapped down so as to cover his feet; his throat was not bare as represented in drawings." The portrait is a handsome one.—From "Trelawny," by MARGARET ARMSTRONG. (New York: Macmillan.)

By Courtesy of the Hispanic Society of America to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE SPINNERS": *A Painting by Miguel Viladrich Vilá*

MIGUEL VILADRICH VILÁ is a contemporary Spanish painter who was born at Torrelameo in the Province of Lérida in 1887. He was first trained in architecture at the University of Barcelona, but he abandoned that for painting. By 1909, he was already exhibiting in Madrid. Later he went to Paris, where he studied with Anglada. Further travel carried him to Italy, and acquainted him with the art of the past. However, for Miguel Vilá's temperament, the provincial life was preferable, and he returned to live in the Aragonese town of Fraga. His home is the Castle of Urgandi, the Unknown, which is situated on a height overlooking Fraga. He has painted many canvases of the townsfolk and peasants. Wearing the picturesque costumes typical of that community, they are shown occupied in their daily tasks. Miguel Vilá's style has been painstakingly evolved to suit his purpose. He paints meticulously, shaping contours, representing ornate details with neatness and clarity. His painting is decorative and illustrative. While many of his Hispanic contemporaries paint in another way, following the illusive imagery of the Impressionists, Miguel Viladrich Vilá is not alone in practicing his method. It has a quality of primitivism that is especially pleasing to many painters of our time. Some come by that primitivism naturally, some cultivate the manner.

"The Spinners" shows the women of Fraga at their spinning. Some of them wear their hair in the coiffure which is known as the door-knocker style. They all undertake their labors with sober industriousness.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Written With a White Pencil on Blue Paper

FAR IN THE DISTANCE on the right, rising from a sea-haze which veiled all but its breathless beauty, was Cádiz. I stared through the slanting rain, breath held, . . . fearful lest the marvel vanish. De Amicis was right: the only expression for Cádiz, that Moorish "dish of silver," was to "write the word 'white' with a white pencil on blue paper!" It was a fairy city, more entrancing in the rain than Milan Cathedral by moonlight; whiter, softer, more delicate and exquisite, far too lovely for human hands to have reared or crude human minds to have conceived.

It lay partly in sunshine, partly in shadow, and, seen through the rain falling in a gray half-tone screen this side of it, it floated upon the blue chiffon of an Atlantic without a seam as lightly as the torii of Miyajima. Nothing short of an epic could picture the scene, no one less gifted than a poet could put visibly the charm which endured even when the magic of distance had gone. . . .

Twice again did I come into Cádiz, each time from the sea, each time at dawn, each time with the first ineradicable impression of loveliness and witchery strengthening, and the clear white beauty of it all more appealing than before. For here, notwithstanding the changes progress is making, despite the out-of-place motors and the tearing down and building up, the Spain of another era is still visibly before us. . . . On the flat rooftops which still bear their original Moorish name of *azoteas*, the dreamy-eyed daughters of "Cádiz the Joyous" take the evening air as from time immemorial. And on the summit of the ancient tower which the conquering Spaniard wrested from the Moor in 1262, a watchman still reports the ships stealing into port as his predecessors have done since the plate-fleets first began to stream in from the Americas and made Cádiz the richest seaport in the west of Europe. . . .

Spanish, Italian, French, English, Dutch, and American steamers call at Cádiz today, bringing tourists and returning Spaniards, or taking out emigrants, but all contributing, all giving something to this eternally lovely Queen of the Ultramar. . . .

It is a quaint city of narrow streets and high housewalls with few outer windows but much color; a city where the dogs blink at one from the middle of the street and never turn a hair at the countless cats dozing beside them in open doorways; a city of old mossy squares where the curbs have lost their corners and lofty trees "look up at God all day." . . . But along the beach road high above the shattering emerald, the sea has twisted the fifty-foot protecting wall into tremendous broken clumps, and boys paddle around waist-deep in the flotsam swashing to and fro behind. A blindfolded mule solemnly swings the everlasting round of his *noria* to water a flourishing garden. Men of every age and lack of occupation dream the soft bright days through, rod in hand, sitting atop parts of the remaining seawall, and sometimes sing softly to themselves in a melancholy quaver that bears the warm color and tang of Africa in every minor note. And inland, along the little hillside by the railroad tracks, where ages ago the Phoenicians built their rough black tombs, exquisite plumbago vines trail their pastel blue clouds of blossom over trellis and wall.—From "The Spanish Pageant," by ARTHUR STANLEY RIGGS. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

To a Cat, at Night

Why did you stand and stare, just now,
At the darkened square the window made,
Before I stirred the lagging fire
And shivered as I drew the shade?

Was it only the witches making tea
In the window there, on their borrowed flame,
Or was it something that rode the wind
And whispered to you its goblin name?

Fold your paws on the firelit hearth;
There's nothing there in the draughty hall.
The wind and the rain are shut outside—
Nothing stirred—nothing at all.

The birch log crackles and burns apace,
The bark curls over, the long flames rise.
What do you hear in the windy flue?
What do you see with your jewel eyes?

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

English—World Language

THAT LANGUAGE IS BEST which has evolved most. . . . English, in this respect, is very peculiarly favored. As the language not only of America and Great Britain, with their 200,000,000 inhabitants, but of the whole world whose second tongue it has already become, and whose first and only language it may be within two generations or less—thanks to the radio, the phonograph, the magazine, the technical book, the steamship, the aeroplane and the wealthy traveler—English has had an opportunity which no other language in the world's history has ever had. It has become the means of expression of every race and creed, of every color and every period. . . . Alone, having assimilated within its vast organism the favored ideas and words of all the peoples of the earth, it can truthfully interpret all sections of mankind to one another. Alone it favors neither the educated nor the ignorant, neither the theorist nor the practical man. Alone it offers within its fold a double language, making it equally possible for the untaught laborer of a downtrodden race to make himself understood with a total vocabulary of some 600 words, and for the voracious scholar to translate the minutest promptings of his brains into terms selected from a vocabulary of some 500,000 words. It is thus the easiest language to learn and yet the one which offers the greatest reward to the student; it contains within itself every transition from the lowest to the highest. It has evolved more in its simpler forms, and it is more potential of evolution in its newer forms, than any speech mankind has ever known.—From "Morrow's Word Finder," by PAUL D. HUSTON, copyright 1937 by William Morrow and Company, Inc., by permission of William Morrow and Company, Inc.

A Small Bottle Of Jungle

THERE WAS SHEEN on the river. There was gloss on the palm. Alligators beneath. And monkeys overhead.

But we weren't within a mile of an alligator bite. And the monkeys would not throw coconuts at us.

We were traveling in the midst of a travel folder, and all was developing as promised. It was gloriously hot.

The small flat river boat was serenely winding the curves. Topside, the sun poured generous beams on those of us who liked them, and those who didn't sat in the boxed-in cabin below.

"There's an alligator!" somebody said—with due excitement. But it turned out to be a log.

"There is a monkey!" And it was. Two of them, in fact, their round, sleek heads barely showing through the close, glistening foliage, their bright eyes snapping inquisitively. But, fortunately for us, the tree-tops they were clinging to were not coconut palms.

Pretty soon the Negro steward in his white coat came tapping up the companionway, bearing a large tray. He tapped the short length of deck, and we all had sandwiches from the ship and orangeade from little bottles with "La Ceiba" and, to prevent our missing the fact, "Delicioso y Refrescante," painted in orange-colored letters on them. How glad I am now that I kept mine.

Then, just as the river got narrower and more mysterious, the thick branches intertwining overhead, the stillness stiller, the air more stifling, the bird cries more piercing, and the alligators more imminent—the little flat-boat turned around and coursed back to a long white beach with a rough bathing pavilion near the shore, and no other sign of civilization in sight.

Everybody had a swim, or basked in the rhythmic procession of glass-green breakers foaming by, or lay in the sand watching the pale blue sky come down to meet the deep blue sea. The air was delicious.

And all worked out just as the travel folder had described it, even to the flash of a parakeet wing, even to the thatch-topped, wall-less hut we stopped to look at going back, where a white-bearded native and a kinky-haired boy in suitably ragged costume stood idly while their woman cooked with her primitive utensils—all as if on display.

So went our mild taste of Central American jungle, about a small bottleful, and too soon we were on shipboard again, overseeing the loading of Honduran bananas, which must be completed before we steamed away.

Oh, yes, some of us had bought ripe yellow pineapples, and alligator belts, and dried seed and palm-leaf trinkets on the journey, which had included a jerky narrow gauge train ride through the bush to and from the river boat.

Now the pier was crowded with people, more dark-skinned than white ones, and the great stems of green fruit piled in long rows of hills. And the ship decks were crowded with passengers looking on.

Near the stern, where we were standing, we discovered a cache on the under side of the pier. A very young black boy was industriously stowing away the stems. For here, as at every banana port, the natives were welcome to the overflow. When he couldn't find space for another single banana, he began eating them as fast as he could—but not from the cache.

This was in the good old days when the Caribbean was a playground instead of a hunting-ground, when all its fair islands sparkled innocently in the sun, and the banana was a commonplace rather than a rarity at home.

Why couldn't bananas be preserved as memories are?

Anyway, the night dropped down with its usual tropical suddenness the instant the load was ready. It blotted out the small boy's cache, the pier, the people, the place beyond where the jungle river had been.

The last we saw of La Ceiba was a trickle of lights filtering through the engulfing blackness on every side.

Our jungle was smothered in stars.

MARGARET LLOYD

Science and Health
With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges	$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, small type, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, special Bible paper, gilt edges	5.50
De Luxe Edition, black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather, wide margins, gilt edges	6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges	7.50
Reader's Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50
FRENCH OR GERMAN TRANSLATIONS	
Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each	$2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

ALFRED PITTMAN, Publishers' Agent
One Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Catalogs showing prices in sterling will be sent upon request on application to the Foreign Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Barwood House, Curzon Street, London, W. 1.

Intimate Message: Washington

I Come Home From Britain ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

Fresh from two months in wartime Britain I settled myself in a Pennsylvania Railroad coach, unfolded my first American newspapers and tried to analyze the transitory emotions that come to one who is just readjusting himself to a new world.

After dingy London I felt the magnificence of the great station which our train had just left and the vigor of those amazing well-dressed rushing American crowds. There were no balloons floating in the air and one was free to buy and waste profligately, and yet at heart I confess I was a little awed and daunted by it all. For a few hours at least I, and the dozen men who had stepped off the Clipper with me two hours ago, would be the latest arrivals in the new world from that other war-torn world, and our evanescent reactions would be the keenest and freshest.

No one has ever fully caught the differences between the two nations. I have frequently seen criticisms of either country formulated neatly by some traveler before he arrived, and shortly swept away or obscured by the confusing reality and complicated qualifications of the new world itself. I can only report that the differences in tone and atmosphere, mood and approach between America and Britain, now in the midst of the greatest war in history, are as striking as ever.

Contrast in Newspapers

I unfolded the well-known but strangely unfamiliar New York papers and glanced through them. Even their weight spoke of differences. The headlines on those two-day-old penny London papers I had in my bag, each one of only four pages, emphasized the Stalingrad battle in which, from the European viewpoint, the fate of the war primarily hangs. These New York papers hardly mentioned the Russian Front at all, the readers' eyes were focused instead almost exclusively on the Pacific and some editorial writers urged that America concentrate all efforts there.

Then the editorials and columnists, Westbrook Pegler, David Lawrence, George Sokolsky and the rest, raised their voices in sharp chorus against the Administration. To be sure, wasn't there an election on? Naturally enough London is hardly conscious of it. There has not been an election in Great Britain since long before the war. Wisely or unwisely Britain has decided it cannot afford the luxury of a political orgy, and under its Parliamentary system the contest can legally be postponed.

The tone of these American commentators was striking, too, almost more illuminating than the arguments they uttered. British wartime newspapers are guarded, disciplined, temperate, even when they make powerful attacks on the Government, and their comments must be studied from an entirely different set of verbal values. There is some reason for this. Hadn't I myself a few days ago in London turned on the radio and listened to William Joyce—Lord Haw Haw—twisting the Life editorial about India into the British consciousness, like a man turning a dagger in a wound? The British papers can't afford the luxury of abuse and intemperance in their fourth war year.

The feeling that generally grows on the returned American, after a while, is the relative over-all simplicity of some of British social conditions compared to America's, even when full allowance is made for more efficient administration. Britain has a two-dimensional social economy, divided roughly between the interests of property and labor and these two, over the years, have worked out a reasonably successful and disciplined relationship.

Many Interests

Britain has so few farms that it does not even have a "Farm Bloc." But in America there is the tandem of capital, labor and farmers, too, each pulling its respective way. On top of this Britain has a homogeneous population while the United States is a whole Europe in one. In Britain two recent incidents that happened to me since my return could not have occurred.

In a Washington taxi yesterday my driver vituperatively denounced the whole Negro race, raising the matter of his own accord, and proceeding violently and inexhaustively. As he spoke I could see stemming out from his words those brawls in British pubs in which white American soldiers clear out the Negro troops to the embarrassment of their hosts.

And at a Senate hearing on farm prices, an excited spectator came to the press table uninvited this week and poured forth just such a similar attack on the whole trade union movement, against which he seemed to harbor the same grudge as the taxi driver, with a different objective.

These are small matters in themselves, but they stand out particularly to the newly returned reporter, sensitive to differences and trying to catch the savor and tempo of American affairs. Britain has a tremendous problem in running the empire and the United States certainly has no less a problem in reconciling elements within its own borders. Both nations, I submit, are doing a pretty good job of it, all things considered.

At the moment I note a greater temperamental energy, impatience and dissatisfaction in the United States as the two countries face the war together. Above all, the word that offers itself to the returned traveler is "irritability." America's unfulfilled, abounding angry energy is irritated by so many things, including itself. It is the difference perhaps between being in the war only one year and in being in it now over three years, in Britain's case.

de Madariaga: Spanish and World Intellectual

'The World We Want' Series — **Twenty-sixth of 30 Articles**

By Ruth Cranston

"Brilliant, witty, astute, clever, amazing," these are the adjectives usually applied to Salvador de Madariaga. I worked with him for eight years. The thing that impressed me most was his complete disinterestedness and lavish self-giving. I know of no one who has given himself to the international cause (or to his own country) with such reckless generosity. Himself, his fortune, his own and his family's personal concerns—all these were nothing, beside the two consuming passions of his life: Spain, and the world community.

In 1931 when the Spanish Revolution came, Señor de Madariaga was comfortably installed in a life position at Oxford. The new Republic called him. Without a moment's hesitation he went. They appointed him Ambassador. Anyone temperamentally less attracted to the formality and set conventions of diplomatic life could hardly be found. Cheerfully he assented—made an excellent job of it. We used to find him in his Embassy poring over commercial treaties and long lists of figures that Spanish orange-growers had to pay for their fruit going into France—or their olives or sardines into America. Sometimes due to pressure of business he would be confined to the house for three days without even a walk. "Like the Pope," he laughed. No one ever heard a complaint out of him.

Now and again one did hear a protest from his family. "Are you going to your husband's meeting tonight?" I asked Señora de Madariaga one evening in Geneva.

"I certainly am," she replied emphatically. "I have some things to ask in the question period. I intend to ask 'How much rent shall we take for the house, and where are the children going to school this winter?' I have not seen him to speak to for one week—just a hasty 'Good morning' over the shoulder of some League of Nations man. They grab him even before his breakfast!"

Señor de Madariaga was born in the North of Spain—a Basque, which accounts for his independence—and was educated at the School of Mines in Paris as an engineer: an odd combination with his paradoxical and philosophic style as a writer. He met his wife while they were both students in Paris—she having a brilliant mentality of her own, was doing research work for an American foundation. She is a Scotswoman.

After completing his studies, Señor de Madariaga was for several years in charge of the Signals Department of Spanish Railways—and proud of the system he installed, which was used in Spain for a long time. Later, during the first World War, he became a journalist. Writing early loomed as his chief preoccupation; afterward—international politics. He went to Geneva as a journalist, was attached first to the Information Section of the League. Then as his political gifts began to be manifest, he was made Chief of the Disarmament Section—a post which he held for seven years.

In 1928 he was invited to the Alfonso XIII Chair of Spanish Letters at New College, Oxford—where he remained until the new Republican government appointed him Ambassador to the United States for a short period, then for three years Ambassador to France—his country's most important diplomatic post. He also represented Spain for many years in the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations.

As Chief Spanish Delegate to the Council in 1931 it was his turn to preside over the Council of the League at the time of the Manchurian negotiations. He ceded his place to M. Briand—in compliment to that seasoned diplomatist who was also his very warm friend. During that period also Señor de Madariaga was Chairman of the Air Commission of the Disarmament Conference and a member of the Steering Committee. No man living probably has such extensive knowledge of the whole Disarmament question or the right to such profound disillusion concerning it.

With a number of other devoted men he worked early and late to keep the Conference from failure. The Spanish proposals strengthened later by the French proposals were the most realistic and practical the Conference produced. Señor de Madariaga put forth every effort to make the delegations—particularly England and America—see the importance of them and the abyss to which the world was wending if the Conference failed.

One of the men who saw the handwriting on the wall from the beginning, when pacts began to be broken, solemn pledges betrayed, he pleaded passionately for adhering to and strengthening the Covenant—all through the Manchurian and Ethiopian and Disarmament proceedings. "You will wreck the League if you make so much of this Manuchurian affair," one high official said to him. "Manchuria is simply not a first class question."

"Isn't it?" said Señor de Madariaga. "Wait and see."

Made Chairman of the Ethiopian Commission, he found himself saddled with the "second child" of the weakness and compromise he had worked so hard to prevent. He performed his task in a masterly manner—but no one could do anything with that task.

"You let Japan do it," Mussolini objected to Sir Eric Drummond—former Secretary General of the League and then British Ambassador to Italy, "why are you making such a fuss now with me?"

Besides his ambassadorial position, Señor de Madariaga held two Cabinet posts under the Spanish Government—Minister of Education and Minister of Justice. He served Spain for years wholeheartedly, for the love of it—paying the major part of his expenses out of his own pocket.

This generosity was not generally realized. His political opponents frequently expatiated on his many perquisites and privileges in his triple capacity as Ambassador, League delegate and disarmament official. In May of 1937—tired out—he decided to resign. The Spanish Prime Minister begged him to reconsider. Came a characteristic reply from Señor de Madariaga:

"I will remain until after the next Assembly of the League. It is going to be a difficult Assembly—on Ethiopia. I was head of the Ethiopian Commission. I will not take what would seem an easy exit."

The Assembly closed on July 4. On July 10 Señor de Madariaga sent in his resignation. "I shall write it without the use of an adjective," he said—"so I shall keep out all personal feeling." This is what he wrote:

"In tendering my resignation I hardly know what it is that I resign from. I have never had a salary. I have never had an office. I have no archives. I have never had even a secretary. What I resign from is the honor of serving the State.

S. de Madariaga."

One week later the Spanish war broke out. Señor de Madariaga, who had gone to his home in Toledo for a rest, at once returned to Madrid and offered himself. "I have resigned, but in this crisis if there is anything I can do, command me."

The men in power thanked him, but declined. They knew his sympathies were not with the Radical Party (neither were they with Franco). They told him it would be a relief to them to have him safe out of the country, and gave him safe conduct back to Geneva.

During the succeeding years he has served the world as well as his own people by a succession of brilliant and thoughtful books, lectures and public addresses. His book on Christopher Columbus two years ago was particularly interesting to Americans. In 1937 he gave a course on International Relations at Swarthmore College, another course at Yale University, and he has lectured and taught at colleges and clubs and forums throughout the United States.

Besides his official duties, he contributed to many phases of international work unofficially, and to many different organizations. For a number of years he headed a Committee of distinguished internationalists and statesmen whose object was the study of world problems on a world basis, in relation to the welfare of the entire human family. I had the honor to serve as Organizing Secretary of that Committee. On it were men such as Sir Arthur Salter, Lord Lytton, Mr. E. J. Phelan (now Acting Director of the International Labor Office), Sir Norman Angell, the late Senator de Brouckère of Belgium, Admiral Stephen King-Hall, Arnold Toynbee and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur of America.

The Committee was unable to obtain grants to carry on its work. Senor de Madariaga was told by Foundations and individual philanthropists that such study was "idealistic and visionary" and that we would never see a world organized in such a way—at least not for one hundred years. "Such a thing," one famous New York financier informed him, "is not a matter of practical politics." Today of course it is a platitude in every newspaper—only unfortunately the studies are being made after, instead of before, and to prevent, a world holocaust.

Here is a statesman who has something vital to contribute—one of the outstanding few qualified by both national and international experience to analyze the complexities of the present situation and those which face us during the postwar period, and to indicate certain definite courses of action.

In the article Señor de Madariaga has written for The Christian Science Monitor he gives us a glimpse of the things he holds essential for lasting world peace and for the future welfare of the various people. He also gives us a glimpse of a powerful and fascinating mind—one of the truly great minds and personalities of our era.

*Almost identical with (or very similar to) Sumner Welles's Memorial Day proposals.

Lord Davies' article refers emphatically to this.

Today's Article

Few groups of thinkers in the modern world have produced more independent, creative and fecund ideas than the so-called Spanish Intellectuals. In Geneva in particular these Spaniards were welcome; they were not bound by the power politics of the large nations, and their thinking was always clear and incisive. Probably the most notable of these in the international world was Salvador de Madariaga, a statesman of deep perceptions, of incorruptibly honest and impartial reasoning. He is the author of tomorrow's article in this Series, and is introduced today by the Organizer of the Series.

Economic Planning

CHICAGO—To wait until the war is over to plan for the postwar period will be too late, Prof. Charles E. Merriam, Vice-Chairman of the National Resources Planning Board, told the City Club of Chicago here recently.

When the war ends, declared Dr. Merriam, attacking the arguments of those who contend that we should take no time out now for planning, some seventy billion dollars of war expenditures must be diverted into peace channels, thirty million war workers must be brought into tasks of peace, great industries must be reorganized and reconverted, and many whole communities must be reorganized. All this can not be done effectively without preparation in advance, he said, and now is the time to do that preparing.

"It is a tragic truth," he said, "that nations have been ready to prepare to any extent for war, but have not taken the time to prepare for peace during a war. Hence, the possible gains of the war have often been lost in the aftermath of the war. . . .

"We must plan to enable every human being within our boundaries to realize progressively the promise of American life in food, shelter, clothing, medical care, education, work, rest, home life, opportunity to advance, adventure, and the basic freedoms. We must plan to make 'Building America' the keynote of the postwar program, including both development of our national resources to add to the national estate, and service activities which will increase the vitality, health, skill, productivity, knowledge, and happiness of the American people, and thus together end unemployment and add to our wealth and well-being."

The Country Speaks: Middle West

'East Is East and West Is West' ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

Where is the "Middle West"?

We were telling a Chicago visitor from the East the other day how that term is grievously misused. The Middle West, we sagely declared, means Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin—and sometimes Minnesota, and, with a bit of stretching, maybe even Iowa and Missouri. It does not mean, we insisted, such States as Kansas and Nebraska. Those, along with the Dakotas, and Oklahoma are the "Plains States."

But just now we finished writing a story about those other States, and on looking over the copy we found that we had fallen into an unforgivable error. We had consistently referred to that area as the "Middle West." Was it habit, or just that there is no other handy designation? In any event we'll have to apologize to that visitor.

But it does bring up the question, where is the Middle West? Now to enter this discussion you'll have to get out your map of the United States. First, let's think of this regional designation as a matter of direction and mathematical division. Divide the country into five equal parts running north and south. On the right we have the East or the Atlantic Coast. There's no question about that. And on the far left is the West, or the Pacific Coast, or just "the coast."

Just "Middle"

Right smack in the center—what is that? It isn't Middle "East" or Middle "West." It's just Middle. Now the region just to the right of center—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, etc. What's that? It certainly isn't Middle "West." It's a good long way east of the central dividing line. Actually it's "Middle East," isn't it? And just to the left of center? Really that's "Middle West."

So there we have what we call the Middle West, really in the Middle East. What is the real Middle West, in practice is called the mountain region.

It all seems a little mixed up, especially when those in Chicago who have always heard themselves called "Middle Westerners" go to Kansas and hear folks there ask "how are things back east?" Folks in Texas, when they set off for Chicago, tell the home people that they's going on a visit to the "East." Of course they're right, as you'll see from the map—that is, if you're thinking in terms of direction and mathematical division.

As it stands, folks in the East usually, in a sweeping mental gesture, speak of everything between the two big mountain ranges as the "Middle West." Chicagoans would question that, claiming that only this restricted area around the Great Lakes is the Middle West. And a citizen of Witchita, Kan., would be quick to point out that he lives in the "southwest"— as would everyone from that point down to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Plains Area

One useful designation for those States that run down through the center of the continent is "Plains States," for that is what they are. To the west of them are the "mountain" States. To the east is the Great Lakes region, and to the south, is "the South."

Speaking of the South, there's the basis for another nice discussion. Where is the South? People who live in the "south," when they mark off a map, include Missouri and even part of Kansas. They also include everything west to Texas. People in Texas, though, say they're in the Southwest, and they include in that region everything east to the Mississippi, which means Louisiana and Arkansas.

Someone suggests use of the term "Mississippi Valley." But that's too broad. It means everything between the two mountain ranges. And in a country this big we just have to have ways of quickly describing much smaller units, without enumerating the States themselves.

No, we have no new plan to suggest, except that we'd like to have people stop and think of what they mean when they say "Middle West." Maybe a frequent reference to a map would be useful. It would help, too, in impressing on all of us just what a big country this is, and especially how far apart places are out here, west of the Charles and the Hudson Rivers.

To Change the Subject:

Learning How Good Honey Can Be ..... *By Ernest Douglas*

In this year of sugar rationing, many Arizonians are learning with surprise what good eating honey can be. They are also learning that honey is produced, in this desert country, from strange plants that the uninitiated would never suspect to be sources of delightfully flavored sweetness.

There is the State flower, the blossom of the giant saguaro cactus. These lovely cream-and-white blossoms burst forth in spring, at the crowns of the saguaro trunks and arms, 15 to 35 feet above the ground. From them exude extraordinary quantities of nectar, especially on warm nights. Through the days bees swarm about them. Anyone who has had the rare good fortune to obtain pure saguaro honey has had an epicurean experience he will never forget.

Mesquite

Most famous and most abundant of Arizona honeys is mesquite. For long weeks in spring and summer, when winter rains have been copious, the mesquites are ablaze with yellow blossoms. Since the mesquite is the commonest of all Arizona trees, it is the mainstay of apiarists. With every other condition favorable, their season is a failure if there is not a "good mesquite bloom."

A golden amber in color, mesquite has a mild flavor and delicate aroma that makes it a universal favorite. The trouble is that it is liked too well. Every bottler is likely to label his honey as "genuine mesquite," even if it is an inferior blend. No one who has ever eaten the real article can be deceived; but newcomers sometimes reach the conclusion that the reputation of mesquite honey is undeserved.

Even better than mesquite, in the opinion of connoisseurs, is catclaw honey. The catclaw is a close relative of the mesquite, but smaller and not such a prolific bloomer. Its honey tastes much the same, but is so light in color as to be almost white and so is very pleasing to the eye. Both kinds darken with age, but catclaw honey never becomes darker than mesquite just from the hive.

Arizonians who know their honey buy mesquite or catclaw in the fall, direct from the producer and in the comb if possible. That way they are sure that there has been no mixing except what is done by the bees themselves.

Scores of common desert growths are fair yielders of fair honey. This is true of even the vile-smelling creosote bush, found everywhere on the deserts. But the palo verde tree, which makes a more spectacular showing than even the mesquite at blooming time, has little pollen or nectar to attract bees.

Cheesweed

There are seldom enough annual flowers of one variety to occupy the attention of all worker bees in a hive. Therefore the honey from the annuals is nearly always mixed. Some of the common spring flowers, such as cheesweed, are so strongly scented that their honey will ruin the contents of an entire hive for human consumption.

Among domestic plants, the only ones of real importance to beekeepers are citrus trees, alfalfa, and cotton. Orange or grapefruit honey vies with mesquite for quality, but some object that it is so sweet as to be cloying. Alfalfa honey is excellent and so is that which the bees gather from the under side of cotton leaves; they ignore the flowers. Usually, though, cotton and alfalfa honey are so mixed with inferior kinds that they are used mainly for cooking.

Internationalism Looks Toward the Future

A view taken through the Library window of the League of Nations Palace at Geneva—looking outward and upward—to Mont Blanc across the lake.

New Films as They Come to Boston—Theater News—Radio Prospects

'Iceland' Brings Miss Henie To Screen at Metropolitan

Sonja Henie and skating are practically synonymous in the moviegoer's glossary. So it is not surprising that the best parts of "Iceand," Miss Henie's new film at the Metropolitan, are the interludes on ice. The rest of the picture is filled in with a slight romantic story about a philandering Marine and a straightforward girl in Reykjavik, Iceland, with John Payne and Miss Henie to play the two roles; some comedy by Jack Oakie, Felix Bressart, and Sterling Hollaway; instrumental music by Sammy Kaye and his orchestra; and songs by Joan Merrill. It all comes under the head of light entertainment intended merely for purposes of relaxation.

The skating is in Miss Henie's characteristically expert manner. Some of it is solo work. One of the best of the contributions is a dance duet with a male partner. A Hawaiian number, which is one of the set pieces, does seem a little incongruous on ice. An elaborate spectacle in military style, perhaps the most impressive in the film, provides the finale. Probably most movie audiences would prefer to have more skating. There never seems to be quite enough of it in these films. In this instance some of the plot could be sacrificed without loss if it were felt advisable to keep the picture at its present length. But it is not a long film as it stands, and another skating number might have been inserted without extending the time unduly.

The plot is about as inconsequential as most musical comedy yarns. A familiar element is introduced in the traditional complication of a younger girl who cannot be married until her elder sister has become a bride. Miss Henie plays the role of the elder. But there is a variation in the pattern in the cheerful frankness with which the heroine pursues the Marine on whom she has fixed her affections and eventually maneuvers him into matrimony.

The acting in such pictures is of secondary importance. Miss Henie is pleasant and good-natured; Mr. Payne, a conventionally irresponsible Marine; Mr. Bressart, a comic musical comedy father; and Mr. Hollaway the familiar figure of the small-town suitor who never has a chance to win the girl. Mr. Oakie, of course, is just himself as usual.

The music by Sammy Kaye and his orchestra is of average quality. The setting in Iceland probably is not a very realistic guide for those in search of geographical information.

The companion feature, "Berlin Correspondent," is a melodrama about an American newspaperman in Germany, with Dana Andrews and Virginia Gilmore to play the principal roles.

Bert Six; © Vitagraph

Scene From 'The Edge of Darkness'

Detail from the Warner film now in preparation under the direction of Lewis Milestone.

'The Moon and Sixpence'

David L. Loew and Albert Lewin have brought W. Somerset Maugham's novel, "The Moon and Sixpence," to the screen with exceptional fidelity to the story. The new arrival at the State and Orpheum makes its own mark while at the same time revealing its debt to the Orson Welles influence on cinema production. Adhering as strictly as possible to the original novel—said to have been patterned somewhat after the life of Gauguin—Mr. Lewin, as adapter, has set down with a clinical directness the facts about a London stockbroker who suddenly bolts family and business to go to Paris and become a painter.

The flagrancy of Strickland's behavior, his cynicism, and the candor with which he admits to his misdeeds both shock and fascinate Geoffrey Wolfe (Herbert Marshall), a novelist whom Mrs. Strickland (Molly Lamont) sends in search of her errant husband.

Wolfe finds the would-be painter living in poverty but quite content. Strickland makes it clear that he regards most of his fellow men and women with contempt, that he has no intention of doing anything but what he has set out to do, and that he is willing to take money and assistance from anyone. Among those who befriend him is Dirk Stroeve (Steve Geray), a kind-hearted mediocrity, who recognizes his talent. Strickland behaves with characteristic brutality to Stroeve and his wife and eventually leaves for Tahiti, where he marries a native. He paints industriously for the rest of his lifetime.

"The Moon and Sixpence" takes Strickland on his own terms without attempting to explore for the spectator the inner workings of his mind or the cause of his dissatisfaction with society.

Mr. Sanders gives an actor's performance of a genius and when he says, "I must paint," you don't laugh. You believe him.

There are several admirable supporting performances. Mr. Geray does well as Stroeve. Mr. Marshall makes an appropriately outraged narrator even when he is required to over-narrate. Doris Dudley does a quiet, sometimes effective, but rather emotionless performance as Blanche Stroeve, who leaves her husband for Strickland and then tries to kill herself when Strickland leaves her. Albert Basserman, Elena Verdugo, Florence Bates, and Molly Lamont are successful in varying degrees in assisting assignments. John F. Seitz's camera work is an interesting contribution.

'Spring Again' Coming On Christmas Night

Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith will open a limited engagement in "Spring Again," at the Wilbur Theater Christmas Night.

The comedy, which achieved a nine months' run on Broadway last season, will play in Boston for two weeks and two nights. Produced and staged by Guthrie McClintic, "Spring Again" was written by Isabel Leighton and Bertram Bloch.

Featured in the cast in her original role is Ann Andrews, remembered for "The Royal Family," "Dinner at Eight," and "Reflected Glory." Others in the cast are Michael Rosenberg, Jayne Cotter, Richard Stevenson, Ben Lackland, Charlotte Bemis and Edmon Ryan.

The comedy will be one of the attractions of the American Theater Society-Theater Guild subscription series.

Marsha Hunt will play the leading feminine role with Kay Kyser in "Right About Face," which Irving Starr will produce for M-G-M. Miss Hunt will soon be seen in "Seven Sweethearts" and later in "Pilot No. 5" and "The Human Comedy."

'Loves of Edgar Allan Poe'

The title does an injustice to "The Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," which had its Boston première at the Pa Paramount and Fenway Thursday. The new Twentieth Century-Fox production is no masterpiece of film biography but it does manage to rise above the common denominator of popular romantic appeal. What success it achieves owes much to John Shepperd's intelligent performance in the title role.

The film is said to follow the main events of Poe's life with reasonable accuracy although with a certain juggling of time elements. When his mother's passing on in Richmond leaves Edgar an orphan, the child is adopted by Mrs. Allan with the grudging approval of her husband. Mr. Allan's dislike of his foster son increases as young Poe's literary inclinations develop.

Poe's short career at the University of Virginia is largely unsatisfactory, but he is confirmed by the encouragement of Thomas Jefferson in his purpose to become a literary man. Returning to Richmond, he finds that Elmira Royce (Virginia Gilmore), with whom he is in love, has married. He runs away from home as a result of differences with his foster father and spends three months as a West Point cadet.

After being discharged from the military academy, Poe travels to Baltimore, where he meets and marries Virginia Clemm (Linda Darnell). The film maintains that it was Poe's attacks upon literary piracy—then practiced by respectable publishers—as much as his drunkenness which resulted in his losing positions as editor and regular contributor to literary magazines. The picture marks Poe's association with the Southern Literary Messenger and Graham's Magazine; his triumphs and trials in Richmond, Philadelphia, and New York, his meeting with Charles Dickens, and his passing on in degraded circumstances.

The shortcoming of the film lies in its routine competence. The writers and director have been satisfied with setting down their facts with literalness.

Mr. Shepperd employs intelligent understatement in portraying the torment, discouragement, loneliness, and misunderstanding from which Poe suffered. In keeping with the polite and picturesquely romantic atmosphere of the film, however, the wild, rebellious, and morbid aspects of Poe's nature are never conveyed with any degree of power. Jane Darwell, as an affectionate aunt of the poet's, Frank Conroy and Mary Howard as the Allans, Henry Morgan as one of Poe's college mates, Morton Lowry as Charles Dickens, Gilbert Emery as Thomas Jefferson, and Skippy Wanders as Poe at 3 contribute to the color and historical feeling.

'Sweet Charity' Postponed

The opening of "Sweet Charity," the new play by Irving Brecher and Manuel Seff, which was scheduled to open at the Shubert on Monday for a one-week engagement, has been postponed until Tuesday evening, Nov. 3.

Woods' War Story of Norway To Beat Steinbeck to Screen

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

William Woods' novel, "The Edge of Darkness," is coming to the screen some months before John Steinbeck's "The Moon Is Down," which preceded it as a book. Both stories are about occupied Norway. Both are tragic. Mr. Steinbeck's has, perhaps, a more philosophical turn. And just about there comparisons between the two works end. Mr. Woods' story is quite capable of standing on its own feet, and as a motion picture vehicle should be fast and dramatic. As a novel it fell somewhat under the shadow of Mr. Steinbeck's fame. But it should receive attention as a picture.

There has always been a good deal of competition among studios with stories of similar background to get to the screen first; but it has never been noticeable, under ordinary circumstances, that first showing was of as much advantage as was expected. Warner Brothers, which is producing "The Edge of Darkness," should know; for it hoped to take the edge of popularity from "Gone With the Wind" by releasing "Jezebel," with Bette Davis, some months in advance of that other picture of the South. A good story cannot be hurt though a dozen similar ones are released in advance.

Warners have furnished "The Edge of Darkness" with a good location and a first-rate director. It is probable that no story since "All Quiet on the Western Front" has been better suited to the talents of Lewis Milestone as director. He likes stark material, with little posing of questions of human behavior that interfere with the plot. In "The Edge of Darkness" he has no such questions. He is also very sensitive to backgrounds. Here he is given one of the finest settings in the world—the pine clad slopes of California's Santa Lucia mountains where they come down to the sea at Monterey.

The cast has Errol Flynn and Ann Sheridan, Walter Huston, Richard Travis, Ruth Gordon, John Beal, and Helmut Dantine. Mr. Dantine will be remembered as the wounded Nazi flier of "Mrs. Miniver." He has been signed by Warners to a long-term contract and has some very good parts in store for him, the studio reports. Judith Anderson, Nancy Coleman, Morris Carnovsky, Richard Fraser, and Henry Rowland are others who will have prominent parts.

Mischa Elman

To be heard in violin recital at Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

Lucas-Pritchard

Group from 'This Is the Army'

Impersonations of Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne, and Noel Coward by James McColl, Alan Manson, and Hayden Rorke in the soldier show coming to the Boston Opera House on Nov. 16.

The Week-End Dialer

Making a gesture to Hallowe'en, Dr. Frank Black will include Iljinsky's "Orgies of the Spirits" in the "Cities Service Concert" program. Lucille Manners, soprano, will sing Molloy's "Kerry Dance" and "In the Gloaming." Ross Graham, baritone, and Miss Manners, accompanied by orchestra and chorus, will sing a group of songs, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Four guests join the Kate Smith Hour tonight when William Gaxton, singing star of stage and screen; Janet Blair, movie actress, and Hazel Scott, pianist, present Cole Porter tunes from the new picture, "Something to Shout About." Jerry Lester, comedian, contributes comedy sketches from the current Broadway show, "Beat the Band," CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Martha Scott, actress, is guest narrator in "Men, Machines, and Victory," BLUE-WHDH, 10:45 p. m.

Christopher Morley and Carl Sandburg are guests on "Information Please," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

Rudolph Ganz conducts the New York Philharmonic-Symphony in the first of six Young People's Concerts. The program is devoted to music by composers of the United Nations, consisting of Sowerby's Overture to "Comes Autumn Time"; Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony; Poot's "Overture Joyeuse"; Grieg's "Heartwounds"; Polish Dance by Scharwenka; Prelude to Enthoven's "Hymn to the Sun"; "Dance of the Comedians"; March from Sir Edward Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance," CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

Leonard Rose, first cellist of the Cleveland Orchestra, is soloist with that ensemble, conducted by Dr. Artur Rodzinski. Mr. Rose plays Dvořák's Cello Concerto. Dr. Rodzinski conducts the orchestra in the Prelude and Love-Death from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

"People's Platform" has changed its customary four-speaker program in order to allow Herbert Hoover the full time in which to discuss "Food Strategy in War," CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Guest stars on "Saturday Night Bondwagon" are Melvyn Douglas, screen star, who will appear in a dramatization of "Hostages"; Oscar Levant, who will play a medley of George Gershwin tunes; and Marcy McGuire, who will sing Take Me Back to New York," from the movie, "Seven Days Leave," Robert St. John, author and foreign correspondent, will tell some of his experiences in Belgrade and Crete, MBS-WNAC, 10:15 p. m.

The Little Blue Playhouse presents a dramatization of the life of Sam Houston, entitled, "The Raven's Destiny." Josephine Houston, soprano, a descendant of Sam Houston, will be guest of honor, BLUE-WHDH, 11:30 a. m.

Flora Robson, starring in "The Damask Cheek," and John van Druten, one of the authors, will be guests on Ellery Queen's Hallowe'en detective mystery program, "The Adventure of the Witch's Broom," NBC-WBZ, 7:30 p. m.

Herbert Marshall will appear in the leading role of an original drama on Theater of Today, CBS-WEEI, 12 noon.

"Common Sense Advice," conducted by "Uncle Bill," formerly heard over WMEX on Sundays at 7 p. m., will now be heard on Saturday at 8:30 p. m., same station.

Sunday

The program for E. Power Biggs' organ recital consists of Liszt's Fantasia and Fugue on the Chorale "Ad Nos, ad Salutaram Undam"; César Franck's Prelude and Variation, and Bach's B minor Prelude and Fugue, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

The Budapest String Quartert will play Shostakovitch's Quartet, Opus 49, and, assisted by Milton Katims, violist, and Benar Heifetz, cellist, Tchaikovsky's D Minor Sextet, Opus 70 ("Souvenir of Florence"), CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

Three Handel choral compositions, to be performed on the Salt Lake Tabernacle choir and organ, the chorus singing "Celestial Concerts All Unite," from "Samson"; "Sound An Alarm," from "Judas Maccabaeus," and "Holy Art Thou," arranged by Whitehead. Organ selections are Gigout's Toccata, "In Paradisum" by Dubois, and "Softly Beams the Sacred Dawning" by Careless, CBS-WEEI, 12:30 p. m.

The Nation's critical manpower problem will be discussed on the University of Chicago Round Table. Robert Lamb, staff director of the Tolan Committee on Defense Migration, will be one of the speakers, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

Bruno Walter, conducting the N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony, opens the program with Brahm's Fourth Symphony. Nathan Milstein will play Karl Goldmark's Violin Concerto in A Minor, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

The 1942-43 season of the NBC Symphony Orchestra opens under the baton of Arturo Toscanini in a program of American music, consisting of Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," with Benny Goodman as clarinetist; Paul Creston's Choric Dance No. 2; Morton Gould's "Lincoln Legend," Loeffler's "Memories of My Childhood," NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano, will sing the Flower Song from Gounod's "Faust" and selections from "Naughty Marietta"; also Lenoir's "Parlez-moi d'amour" and Schumann's "In God's Great Love"; Al Goodman conducts the orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

Five Washington newspaper men appear on American Forum of the Air to discuss "How Will National Issues Affect the Congressional Elections?" Participants are Kenneth Crawford, Richard Wilson, Gladstone Williams, Raymond Hemle, and John Beall, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

"They Shall Be Free," a drama of Norwegian underground heroes, is the vehicle for Barbara Luddy and Les Tremayne on First Nighter, MBS-WNAC, 6 p. m.

Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Eva Le Gallienne appear on Radio Reader's Digest in two dramatized stories, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

The Merry Macs, who made their debut on Fred Allen's program in 1938, return as his guests. Another guest is Robert Benchley, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

"Commandos," a war adventure series, will be heard one hour earlier beginning Sunday, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

The Professional Women's Club of Boston begins the first of a weekly series of programs consisting of music and drama, as well as lectures on important subjects of the day, WMEX, 1:15 p. m.

Eve Arden returns to Hollywood for the comedy lead in Republic's "Hit Parade of 1943." Also set for roles are the Mills Brothers and Chinita, a Puerto Rican dancer recently featured in New York night clubs. John Carroll and the Freddy Martin and Count Basie orchestras previously were signed for the musical comedy.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PROVEN PICTURES

NEWSREEL — 8 P. M. — 8 BIG SOUTH, WASH. ST. — Inside Fighting China — How our Chinese allies have smashed the savagery of Japanese aggression for five whole years!

TREMONT — TAKE A LETTER

NORMANDIE — BORIS KARLOFF

BIJOU — LADY HAS PLANS

SQUARE — ALWAYS IN MY HEART

UPHAMS — G. RAFT & B. KARLOFF

2nd WEEK — WALT DISNEY'S BAMBI — DOORS OPEN at 9 A. M. — KEITH MEMORIAL

KENMORE — 375 BEACON STREET — First Suburban Showing — Entire Week Starting Friday, Oct. 30 — GARY COOPER in THE PRIDE OF THE YANKEES

PARAMOUNT FENWAY — NOW — "DESPERATE JOURNEY"

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Sonja HENIE • John PAYNE — "ICELAND" — Plus "BERLIN CORRESPONDENT"

(BOSTON STAGE)

WILBUR • Evgs. 8:30—Mat. Tom'w — "Hilarious, Amazing, Fascinating . . . Not to Be Missed."—POST — JUNIOR MISS — EVES.: 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT. 55c to $1.65; SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

PLYMOUTH • BEG. WED. EVE., NOV. 4 — MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS ON SALE TOM'W — SHEPARD TRAUBE presents Angel Street — By PATRICK HAMILTON — ERNEST LYNN BYRON COSSART • PHILLIPS • McGRATH

SHUBERT — BEGINS TOMORROW 1 Week Only! Tues., Nov. 3 — SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE — Alfred Steinbrecher (by arr. Leo Bulger) presents — Philip Loeb, Hans Conried, Anne Wakely, Marion Briggs, Jane Seymour and others — NEW RIP-ROARING COMEDY-FARCE — Evgs. 55c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20, 2.75; Wed. Mat. 55c to 1.65; Sat. Mat. 55c to 2.20 (Tax Incl.)

COLONIAL — Tonight 8:30 — MAT. TOM'W 2:30 — PARAMOUNT'S COMPANY OF THE THEATRE GUILD — ALFRED LUNT • LYNN FONTANNE — in Sam H. Harris' "THE PIRATE"

BOSTON CONCERTS

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492 — TODAY 2:30—TOM'W 8:15 — Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA — SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY Conductor

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY — Opens Tomorrow

BOSTON

OPERA — OPERA HOUSE — Philadelphia Opera. In English — TUES. EVE. "FIGARO" (Mozart) — WED. EVE. "THE CAT" (Strauss) — FILENE'S TICKET SERVICE — JORDAN HALL & 200 PIERCE BLDG. — "Youth, beauty and a good show."—Globe — $.75 to $2.75

ORIGINAL DON COSSACKS — Dynamic SERGE JAROFF, Conductor — TUES. EVE., ANDOVER — SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 8 — SYMPHONY HALL — Tickets at Box Office — POPULAR PROGRAM — $1.65 to $2.75

THIS SUN. AFT. — SYMPHONY HALL — ELMAN

NEW YORK (STAGE)

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER — Clifton WEBB • Peggy WOOD • Leonora CORBETT • Mildred NATWICK — BLITHE SPIRIT — NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY — BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way, Evgs. 8:40 — Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day 2:40

"A box-office hit. It is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE — BROCK PEMBERTON presents — JANIE — Season's Laugh Sensation — Directed by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams — HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. Bry. 9-3870 — 200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy"—Watts, N. Trib. — JUNIOR MISS — by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Ronnano, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse—"The Vinegar Tree," by Paul Osborn, presented by the N. E. Repertory Company, 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne, 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:40, 3:50, 6:05, "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland, 10:50 a. m., 4:15, 7:16, 10:10.

Exeter—"The World at War," 2, 5, 8:10, "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent, 3, 6:05, 9:12.

Esquire—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Jean Leslie, 1, 3:00, 5:00, 9:00. Short subjects.

Fenway—"Corporate Sourcer," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan, 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9:00, "The Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell, John Sheppard, Virginia Gilmore, Jane Darwell, 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10:00.

Fine Arts—"Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn, 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10:00, "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding, 1:50, 5:00, 8:10.

Kenmore—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, First suburban showing. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Metropolitan—"Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne, 10:10 a. m., 1:20, 4:30, 7:40, 10:50, "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andrews, Virginia Gilmore, 11:00 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40.

Modern—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor, 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30, "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake, 10:00 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 7:55, 11:15.

Normandie—"Tomorrow We Live," Jean Parker, Ricardo Cortez, 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:00, 6:45, 9:30, "Invisible Menace," Boris Karloff, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:15, 8:00, 10:45.

Old South—"Men of the Sky," "Adventures of the Flying Cadets," "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Sheffield, Frances Gifford, Stanley Ridges, 1:45, 5:45, 9:45.

Orpheum—"The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall, 1:15, 4:30, 7:45, 11:00 a. m., "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore, 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9:00.

Paramount—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan, 11 a. m., 3:30, 8:05, 9:40, "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell, John Sheppard, Virginia Gilmore, Jane Darwell, 1:30, 5:00, 6:40, 10:10.

Publix—"Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Sheffield, Frances Gifford, Stanley Ridges, 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15, "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding, 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Scollay—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, 1:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30, "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake, 10:00 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 7:55.

South Station Theater — "Training Draftees," "Football Thrills," "Motion Picture Studies," "United States Student Fliers," "Harry James Musical," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall, 11:30 a. m., 3:04, 6:35, 10:15, "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore, 1:15, 4:40, 8:20.

Telepix—"World at War," "Pete Smith Football Thriller," "Travelogue," cartoons and 20 minutes of news including Guadalcanal, Willkie Speech, and Marvel-Army game. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Night Monster," Bela Lugosi, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30, "Mummy's Tomb," Lon Chaney, Jr., 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40, 11:40.

Tremont—"Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello, 9:35 a. m., 1:00, 4:40, 8:15, "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, 11:00 a. m., 2:45, 6:35, 10.

Uptown—"Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters, 1:25, 4:50, 8:15, "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman, 3:35, 7, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main, 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40, "Tarzan Triumphs," Frank Craven, 8:05 a. m., 12, 3:45, 5:30, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main, "Mokey," Donna Reed. 1:45, 5:45, 9:45.

Arlington: "Twenty-three and One Half Hours' Leave," James Ellison, "Sweethearts of the Navy." 1:30, 5.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:45, 5.

Central: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "Special Agent," Ellen Drew. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Wake Island," Teresa Wright, Madeleine Carroll, Brian Donlevy, "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer, Melvyn Douglas. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Keystone: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Sar Shin," Chan Steven. 1:30, 5.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders, Jean Parker. 1:30, 5:02, 8. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 3:16, 6:50, 9:30.

Coolidge Corner: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, 2:30, 6:10, 9:50, "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal, Virginia Field. 1:05, 4:50, 8:15.

Codman Square: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 3:34, 9:34. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:47, 7:45.

Uphams Corner: "Today I Hang," Walter Woolf King. 12:30, 3, 5:30, 8. "House Across the Bay," George Raft. 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9:15.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesten: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:44, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:17, 6:45, 9:02.

Park: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 5:30, 9:15.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore, "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 5.

Hyde Park: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 3:33, 8:32. "Sunset on the Desert," Roy Rogers. 2:16, 6:16.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 3:30, 9:14. "Jukes Box Jennie," Harriet Hilliard. 4, 9:45.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Scarface," Paul Muni, George Raft. "Dusk to Midnight," Miriam Hopkins. Continuous from Dusk to Midnight.

MALDEN—Greenleaf: "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal. 1:36, 4:47, 8:04. "Talk of the Town," Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 3:46, 8:37, 9:14.

Strutz: "Hello Annapolis," Tom Brown, Jean Parker. 3:18, 8:31. "Tale of Manila Men," John Howard, Helen Gilbert. 2:34, 7, 9:50.

Orpheum: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 3:33, 8:30. "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry. 2:00, 6:18.

Strand: "Secret Mission," Hugh Marlowe. 1:30, 7, 8:40. "They're Dishonest Men," Frank Craven. 2:35, 6:45.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey, Jean Phillips. 1:50, 5:55, 9:55. "Men of the Sky," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:30, 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Reveal the Man Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan, Sheila Landis. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Parachute Nurse," Margaret Chapman. 1:45, 7:45.

Square: "Men at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 12:30, 3:35, 6:25, 9:20.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Jukes Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "The Gay Sisters," George Brent, Barbara Stanwyck. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. "Scattergood Rides High," Guy Kibbe. 2, 8.

Strand: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Powder Town," Victor McLaglen, Edmund Lowe. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 2, 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "All Over Town," Olsen and Johnson. Special Features. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Prince Lil," Kent Taylor, Irene Harvey. "Home in Wyoming," Gene Autry. 2, 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Cats Bark Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Guy Kibbee. 1:46. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "The Corpse Vanishes," Bela Lugosi. 1:46. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camera: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Tuxedo Junction." 1:46. Continuous from 6:46.

WALLACHAM — Wallacham: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "Baby Face Morgan," Mary Carlisle, Richard Cromwell. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Hello, Annapolis," Jean Parker, Tom Brown. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "I Was Framed," Maria Tcherey. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 3:15, 7:45. Daily, except Sunday.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "The Gay Sisters," George Brent, Barbara Stanwyck. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:30, 7:45.

WINTHROP — Winthrop: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:45, 8:40. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 2:15, 6:30, 9:25.

BOSTON (STAGE)

"Big and Gorgeous."—The Christian Science Monitor — 50c to $1.50 at all Performances — Plus Tax — Evgs. & Sat. Mat. Res. Seats & Orchestra Circle Rows Guaranteed — STARS ON ICE — Sensational Ice Revue — BOSTON GARDEN-ARENA — Tickets Now at Garden Box Office, Steinert's, Jordan Marsh Co., Filene's, Raymond's, Arthur Tr. Store (Cambridge) — Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents — FLORA ROBSON in THE DAMASK CHEEK — A Comedy — by John Van Druten and Lloyd Morris — PLAYHOUSE, 48th St. E. of Broadway. CI. 6-4200 — Previews Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Sat. & Election Day

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

• TODAY thru Tuesday (Oct. 30 to Nov. 3) — WARNER BROS. present — ACROSS THE PACIFIC — HUMPHREY BOGART • MARY ASTOR — SYDNEY GREENSTREET

"THUNDER BIRDS" — Gene TIERNEY • Preston FOSTER • John SUTTON — PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW! — ROXY — 7th Ave. & 50th St. — Now Thru Tuesday

Looking Ahead To Postwar Living

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The houses of the future and their curious furnishings are no longer made of such stuff as dreams and faint blueprints. The Brooklyn Museum in their special new exhibition, "Inventions for Victory," which is now on public view brings them right down to plain facts.

Everything exhibited is designed to meet the exigencies of wartime civilian production and falls reasonably into two classifications: those things currently available to the consumer, and those, though of recent invention, which have been lately added to the priorities list.

It is believed that pre-fabricated houses will be very important after the war. It is even suggested that, instead of moving, you will turn your old house in every two years for a new model! The government is now using these pre-fabricated houses as "duration dormitories," and gaining constantly in experience in the use of this kind of housing.

The houses are created from panels made of plywood. All panels, either window, door or flat wall surfaces, are interchangeable and are structural entities in and of themselves. Panels are put together with a patented bolt, and two men can place and secure them to the structure in a matter of minutes.

Glass for Insulation

For warmth, the panels are insulated with a new substance called "Foamglas." It looks just like a large slice of toast that you have burned to a charcoal crisp. You can saw it, drill it; it is vermin-proof, self-supporting, and you can use it as the inner wall of your room and paint it, if you like its texture better than the plywood. It floats, it is also fireproof. But the government, recognizing its valuable qualities, uses it in tanks.

Following the good old ideas of colonial times, when houses were started and then added to as the family requirements needed to be met, these houses are expandable. All you have to do is save up for a few new panels. And if you want to move away and take your house with you, just demount it by unscrewing a few bolts and re-erect it in your new location without loss or injury to the structural units. The joints are glued with waterproof resin glue. Metal hinges are out, so wooden hinges are used. These rest on a glass ball which allows for an easy swing. They are placed at the extreme ends of the door for maximum strength.

Inside, you will find plywood furniture in harmony with the designs of the houses themselves. Straight modern—not a curve in any of it. Built-in sofas are for strong-minded people who know where they're going to like their furniture, and are content to leave it. One of the government dormitories shows a built-in bed, with a desk at the foot. No chair is necessary. You sit on the foot of the bed to use the desk.

Paper and Wood Cabinets

In the kitchen, instead of a metal cabinet and icebox, paper and wood kitchen cabinets are installed, and a Masonite icebox.

A glass stove; glass kitchen utensils; glass trays resistant to heat—and even glass furniture if you've a mind for it—these are a few of the new ideas abroad for those who like the clean, clear gleam of glass.

Fabrics have something new to offer almost by the minute. And this house shows delightful draperies that you can wash off with the hose.

A fabric that stands out in my mind is a rayon upholstery satin by Celanese. It is luscious to feel and to look at, is enormously strong, and is split-proof!

The costumes you will wear in this house are just as new as the house. Helen Cookman designs a violet dress of aralac, and a deep purple coat of "milk fur" to wear above it for warmth; Vera Maxwell shows a coat with a rayon plush lining—so warm that you need never give a thought to inner linings again—and so good looking. And Steel Grayson presents a new "patent-applied-for" costume called the "Wing Over Cut"—a dress without zippers, buttons or hooks—yet you can get into it, and it stays on! The body of this dress is cut so that it will conform to any figure, and it uses less material than ordinary clothes. It is an engineer's approach to clothes and you will find these dresses on sale at one of the New York department stores shortly.

Thomas Kwang—China Film from Paul Guillumette

Chinese Woman's Club Meets

The work of Chinese women, for the past 5 years, has been war work. Here are shown scenes in a woman's club in Chungking, where the members knit and weave and sew for Chinese soldiers. Women and girls of all ages do their part. The upper picture gives an idea of the pleasure a little girl takes in learning how to do a grown-up's job at the sewing machine. Despite the long years of battle, bombings and devastation, the Chinese women, like the men, carry on courageously.

Mme. Slavko Grouitch, Now Back in America, Has Seen Both World Wars Break on the Balkans

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

When newspapers tell of the courage of the Chetniki and other brave men and women of Yugoslavia, there is an American woman who reads the accounts as those of people whom she knows and loves. She is Mme. Slavko Grouitch, who returned to the United States only last year, escaping from Yugoslavia and the German invaders for the second time in a quarter of a century.

When Mabel Gordon Dunlop, young American archaeologist, became the bride of the distinguished young Serbian diplomat, Slavko Grouitch, in 1902, she was advised by the United States Secretary of State, Colonel John Hay, to exchange her interest in antiquity for a more lively one in world politics. This she did.

Her late husband, whom she met first when she was a student of archaeology in Athens, where he was then Serbian Chargé d'Affaires, became Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Serbia. In this capacity, it was he who received the ultimatum from Austria which started World War I in July 1914.

Organized Relief Workers

She was in England when the ultimatum was delivered and she promptly organized a group of doctors and nurses to go into Serbia. At the same time, acting as representative of the Serbian Red Cross, she cabled Miss Mabel Boardman of the American Red Cross, asking for a well-organized American Unit. Then she went to the front with the group she had assembled in England, obtained equipment, and established a hospital just behind the lines at Kragujevac. When the German assault on Belgrade began, she went there from Nish to evacuate the British, American, and French Red Cross Units. The British and French, who were belligerents, left at once, but the Americans were able to carry on until October, 1916, because the United States was not then involved in the war. This unit which did valiant work especially among civilians, was headed by Dr. Edward Ryan and Miss Mary Gladwin.

Mme. Grouitch also was successful in organizing another American Red Cross unit to take over the dressing stations for the Serbian Army defending Belgrade, which had been evacuated by the French and British.

Offers This Advice

One of the lessons she learned, says Mme. Grouitch, was that in a world upheaval such as that war and the present one, it is impossible to meet the whole situation, so the thing to do is to organize well within your own immediate area and remedy conditions right there to the best of your ability.

Her greatest regret in leaving Serbia at that time was to leave the children's hospital which she had started in Belgrade soon after the war began. It was left in charge of Miss Elizabeth Shelly of Washington, who, when she was compelled to return to America brought with her a little two-year-old Serbian boy who is now a captain in the United States cavalry.

From Greece Mme. Grouitch went to France and established the Bureau for the Serbian Nation-in-Exile for the purpose of educating Serbian students, saving the remnant of the Nation to begin it anew after the war. She came to America, lecturing and raising funds for rehabilitation, while her husband remained in France and Switzerland, to carry on this work. As the war drew to a close, thousands of horses and cattle were contracted for to re-stock the farms in what became the United Kingdom of Yugoslavia—the new country whose first Minister to the United States was Mr. Grouitch.

From the basis of this experience, Mme. Grouitch urges that American women who desire to help in the reconstruction of the world after the war, begin now to prepare themselves to serve in the vast relief program that will be necessary. The nations of Europe, spent with bloodshed and oppression on their own soil, will look again to America for aid, she says, and trained workers should be ready to answer that call for help.

The greatest problem comes at the end of the war, declares Mme. Grouitch. She paid tribute to Harold Aupperle, a young American in the U. S. Ambulance Service, who declined to return home at the end of World War I when many others were leaving. "We came to relieve suffering," he wrote his parents. "The fighting has stopped but the suffering goes on." And he remained to take charge of the horse-drawn caravans in which the food, unloaded at Fiume, was hauled to the mountains where the Chetniki had been fighting then, as now. He later passed on in Yugoslavia and Mme. Grouitch dedicated to him and other American relief workers the American Home for Yugoslav Children she established near Fiume.

Last year, while she was in the Middle East, she learned that the Englishwoman whom she had left in charge of the home had been advised to leave Yugoslavia. She hastily returned to Belgrade.

Bound for Fiume, she left Belgrade on a troop train. None knew how far the German armies had penetrated into the country. But two hours from Belgrade they came to a bridge that had been blown up. The troops left the train, and there was nothing for her to do but sit there, which she did—all night entirely alone. In the morning two young boys who were stowaways on the train, joined her and with them she made her way back to the nearest town.

Hid in Baggage Room

At the railroad station, she inadvertently walked into a room where there were German officers. Before they observed her, she quietly disappeared into the baggage room and there the boys hid her behind bags and trunks and brought her food for two days until the Germans had left. Then she got a train for the coast.

In Zagreb, a revolution was in progress and she found the Germans there, but she employed a push cart man to take her baggage and lead her by devious ways, unobserved, to the home of friends. She obtained a visa from the Italian consul, permitting her to go into the Italian lines to reach her home. There she found her home occupied by the Italian high command. The colonel in charge allowed her to have her own car in which to drive to Fiume, but there she was detained for 15 days until the American Embassy at Rome was able to get her a visa for Switzerland. After that, the journey back to America was comparatively easy and she arrived June 30, 1941.

She has since been lecturing across the country for groups in the English Speaking Union and various women's clubs.

More Wool Goes to Sweaters for Shiverers

By the Associated Press

Washington

To keep Americans warm in houses heated to 65 degrees, the War Production Board has ordered an additional 6,000,000 pounds of wool made available for the manufacture of sweaters, shawls and knitted underwear.

Besides offsetting colder homes and offices under fuel rationing this winter, WPB explained, the release also will take up a slump in worsted production resulting from a relaxed military demand for worsted fabrics.

At the same time, however, WPB's Wool Section reported it was "disturbed about the optimistic reports on the wool supply situation which have been prevalent in recent weeks."

The 1942 wool clip from domestic sources is almost completely sold for military use, officials said, and until the 1943 clip becomes available next June the country must depend on unsold supplies of foreign wool and new imports.

"If the military situation in the Southwest Pacific Area should be unfavorable to our forces we might be faced with a really serious situation," the Wool Section reported, noting that a large part of the expected imports must come from Australia. The unsold inventory of foreign wool in this country was reported as "comparatively small."

The Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee has recommended that any possible increase in the civilian wool allotment for the first half of 1943 be allocated only to worsted producers.

The 6,000,000 pounds just released is over and above the yarn currently going into manufacture of knitted goods, but in order to take advantage of it manufacturers must put the yarn into process by Jan. 15.

These additional restrictions were laid down: the yarn must be mixed with at least 35 per cent of lighter fibers, the new wool taken by any manufacturer may not exceed 10 per cent of his basic quarterly quota as previously fixed, and only orders for yarn placed after Oct. 31 can benefit from the augmented supply.

Margarine Has Its Place in History and a Variety of Uses

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These are economy days. A lot of us will begin to practice ways of thrift that we've never tried before. For one thing, you can cut down your food bill by the judicious use of margarine, a fat with essentially the same food value as that of butter.

It's a versatile food and can be used wherever shortening is required. You don't need special recipes. Just use it as you would other fats.

Most margarines come with a little packet of harmless coloring matter enclosed in the package. Then, if you want to bring it to the table, you can increase its appeal by blending the coloring into the fat.

There's a colorful history back of this food product. Did you know that it was invented at the behest of a king? Shortly before the Franco-Prussian War, Napoleon III offered a prize for the perfection of a palatable table fat. The man who turned the trick and took the prize was a Frenchman named Mége-Mouries. At first he called it oleomargarine. A little later he named it margarine.

The term "oleo oil" designates animal fat. Not long ago, as scientific progress is measured, margarines made solely from domestic vegetable fats were introduced. Actually, the vegetable type is margarine. Oleomargarine means fat of animal origin.

Now here are some favorite margarine recipes:

Gingersnaps

2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1½ teaspoons soda
1½ teaspoons ginger
1 cup molasses
½ cup margarine

Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Heat molasses to boiling in a two-quart saucepan. Remove from heat, add margarine, and stir until melted. Cool. Add dry ingredients gradually and mix well. Roll out dough ⅛-inch thick on lightly floured board, using about ¼ of the dough at a time. Cut with a floured cookie cutter (2½-inch size), sprinkle with sugar if desired, and bake on a greased cookie sheet in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 6 minutes, or until done. Remove from cookie sheet immediately and cool on cake rack. Makes 5 dozen 2½-inch cookies.

Bran Muffins

1 cup sifted all-purpose flour
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
2 cups bran
1 egg, well beaten
1 cup milk
½ cup molasses
2 tablespoons margarine, melted

Sift flour, soda and salt together. Add bran. Beat egg until light, and add egg, milk, molasses and melted margarine to flour mixture all at once. Mix well. Bake in greased muffin tins in a moderate oven (375° F.) about 30 minutes, or until done. Makes 1½ dozen medium muffins.

Dutch Cherry Cake

2 cups water-packed red cherries
1½ cups sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
¾ cup sugar
2 eggs, separated
½ cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
¼ cup margarine, melted

Drain cherries; save juice. Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and ½ cup of the sugar. Beat egg yolks, combining with the milk, vanilla and melted margarine. Add liquids to dry ingredients all at once and beat until smooth. Fold in cherries and egg whites which have been beaten until stiff, but not dry, with remaining sugar. Bake in greased 7x11x1½-inch pan in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 50 minutes, or until done. Serve either hot or cold with Hot Cherry Sauce on top. Serves 10 to 12.

Hot Cherry Sauce

1 cup juice from cherries
1½ tablespoons cornstarch
¼ cup sugar
¼ cup cold water
1 tablespoon margarine
½ teaspoon almond extract
1 cup cherries

Bring cherry juice to a boil. Combine cornstarch, sugar and cold water and add to hot juice. Stir constantly until sauce boils. Remove from heat and add margarine, almond extract and cherries. Serve on Dutch Cherry Cake. Makes enough sauce for 10 to 12 servings.

Here's a little taste tip. Margarine sometimes seems a little saltier than other fats. It's usually a good idea to cut down the amount of salt when you use margarine.

Will Continue the Registration of Women

By the Associated Press

Washington

Whether women should be registered on a national basis is a subject on which the War Manpower Commission is far from agreed.

Miss Sara Southall of Chicago, in her first press conference as Assistant Director in charge of the Utilization of Women, War Manpower Commission, good humoredly conceded so today.

"I'm not so sure we've made up our own minds on it," said Miss Southall, a member of the personnel relations staff of the International Harvester Company for 21 years and here on loan from that organization on a part-time basis.

But there was one thing on which she and her chief assistant, Miss Thelma McKelvey, have made up their minds.

And that is that local communities in which there is an acute labor problem should not wait for Congress to pass a bill calling for the registration of women, but should tackle their individual problems.

Cleveland is considering the voluntary registration of women, she continued, and Dayton, Ohio, and Evansville, Ind., are in the midst of plans to do it. It already has been done in New Bedford, Mass., Mobile, Ala., and Detroit.

In Baltimore, she explained, an experiment is being tried out in which women are being registered and employers have agreed not to bring in outside men but to try out women.

One important phase of the problem is to get employers to take women, Miss McKelvey said. Although in Detroit 300,000 women have said they would work, employers have not said they would hire them and continue to bring in men.

With a chuckle, Miss Southall surmised they were trying to hold off "that" day as long as possible.

Waacs Are to Train in Florida

By the Associated Press

Daytona Beach, Fla.

The world-famed sands of Daytona Beach—where Sir Malcolm Campbell and other daring drivers shattered auto speed records in days gone by—soon will resound to the tap-tap-tap of thousands of drilling Waacs.

A vast training center is being set up here to school women soldiers, and an indication that the Army is counting heavily on the help of the Waacs in the war was seen in the announcement by Col. Don C. Faith, Commandant, that 8,000 recruits eventually will be in training here at one time.

Daytona Beach's broad and hard packed sands saw record runs by Campbell, H. O. D. Seagrave, Tommy Milton, and other speed experts a decade or more ago. Later, drivers shifted their trials to the salt flats at Bonneville, Utah; and Daytona Beach's fame as a racing center diminished.

The Waac school at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, has been re-designated the First Training Center and its teaching staff will be divided equally with the school here, designated the Second Training Center.

Hotels, office buildings and a hospital have been taken over by the Army and the center eventually will expand to nearby Ormond Beach and Rio Vista, where large hotels are located, officers said.

A vanguard of 300 Waacs will arrive next week and 900 more will be assigned here early in December. By February, they will arrive for training at the rate of 1,800 every two weeks.

Recruits will get two months' training before being declared ready for transfer to regular army posts where they will be assigned to clerical duties, automobile driving jobs and kitchen work. Each Waac thus engaged will release a man for combat duty.

Outdoor classes will be arranged and some of the drilling will take place on the beach.

Colleges Plan Officer Training

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia

The association of American Colleges has approved "in principle" a plan to provide more extensive training for prospective officers and specialists in the armed forces.

The plan, outlined by Dr. Edmund Ezra Day, President of Cornell University, to representatives of nearly 500 colleges will be presented to the War and Navy Departments.

It would operate "on the broad democratic basis of selecting young men for such training irrespective of their economic status," according to a committee of the American Council on Education.

The Committee recommended establishment of enlisted training corps in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard at approved institutions, with membership open to qualified boys 17 or over. Candidates would be selected by military authorities in co-operation with the schools.

These youths would receive base pay and subsistence while enrolled in any institution having the training corps. They would remain in school all year, for the equivalent of four semesters, and could be assigned to further training. Regular members of the armed forces could be transferred to the enlisted training corps.

The Association also recommended:

Substitution of intramural for intercollegiate athletics as a wartime measure, with provision for one game at the end of the season with a neighboring institution.

Faster training for women to fit them for war jobs.

Admission to college, upon recommendation of their principals, of pupils who have not completed high school.

Giving of college credit for military experience.

Full use of Negro college facilities to train officers for Negro troops.

The Board of Directors approved for membership Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Humanitils Division), Northeastern University, University of Wisconsin, Kansas State College, Mary Washington College (Fredericksburg, Va.) and La Grange College (Georgia).

Search for 40 Natural Science Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

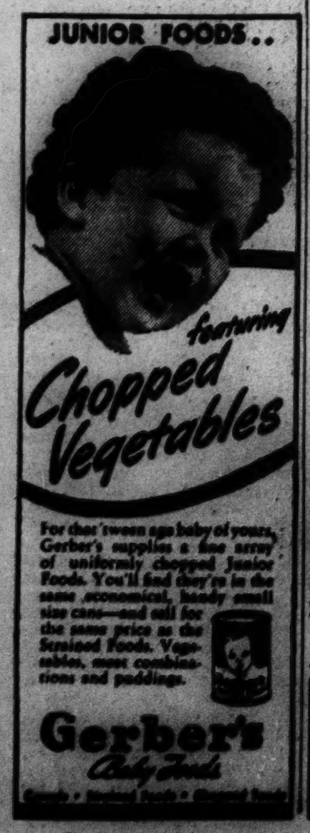
Washington

A nationwide search for the 40 most talented students of natural science among 1,650,000 high school seniors has been launched by the Science Clubs of America. Winners are awarded up to $14,000 in scholarships and a trip to Washington.

The contest is open alike to boys and girls. In the first Science Talent Search, held last spring, 11,000 high school seniors requested examinations, 3,200 completed the requirements, 280 won honorable mention, and of the 40 brought to Washington for final examinations, nine were girls and 31 were boys.

In this year's search, students in public, private and parochial schools again will take a special science aptitude test under supervision of school officials in their home communities between Dec. 4 and 18. Forty of the contestants who pass the aptitude test, and quality on the basis of scholarship and other records, will be named to attend the five-day Science Talent Institute, Feb. 21-28, in Washington.

Eatmor Cranberries
Dept. 341. 90 W. Broadway, N.Y.C.
I want that free booklet of Sugar-Saving Fresh Cranberry Recipes.
Name
Address
City State


JUNIOR FOODS..
featuring
Chopped Vegetables
For that 'tween age baby of yours, Gerber's supplies a fine array of uniformly chopped Junior Foods. You'll find they're in the same economical, handy small size cans—and sell for the same price as the Strained Foods. Vegetables, meat combinations and puddings.
Gerber's Baby Foods
Cereals • Strained Foods • Chopped Foods

TOREX
Ready for more than 100 different cooking purposes. FREE COOK BOOK. "TOREX"—the bouillon for millions.
International Products Corp. 65 West Street, New York, N. Y.

Miss Farmer's School of Cookery
This long established school prepares young women for the profession of cooking. One year, Eight Weeks' Course. Unexcelled placement service. Send for catalog.
MISS ALICE BRADLEY
30 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

COOKING
Complete training in all types including cake, decoration and table service for Housewives, Children, Debutantes, Professionals.
HILLCLIFFE SCHOOL OF COOKERY
5816 Wilshire Blvd. WE 9187
Los Angeles, Calif.

Victory for Boston College Tomorrow May Boost Eagles in National Ranking

Georgetown Contest Looms As Top Attraction for N. E.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the importance of the football games scheduled nationally for tomorrow, it appears as though the Eagles of Boston College are going to move upward in the ranking of the first 10 teams—provided, and it is a big provided, they get by the victory-frustrated Hoyas of Georgetown at Fenway Park tomorrow.

As a consequence, followers of New England football will have one eye on the Fenway battle, and the other on the country at large where Ohio State (No. 1) meets Wisconsin (No. 6), and Georgia (No. 2) plays Alabama (No. 3). All of these elevens rank above the seventh place Eagles, and a reshuffling of the order appears due this week end.

Takes Precedence

The B. C.-Georgetown game therefore takes precedence over the other outstanding contests for New England teams, wherein Harvard plays host to a prowling Princeton Tiger, Yale tries to notch its second victory in a row against Brown in the Bowl, Holy Cross does likewise against Colgate at Worcester, and Dartmouth tries to come back after being taken by Yale as it greets the William and Mary powerhouse at Hanover.

While these games are the tops of the N. E. schedule, the intracity rivalry between Tufts and Northeastern, to be carried on at Huntington Field, must not be overlooked, nor the visit of the Boston University Terriers to Cincinnati in one of the final intersectional tilts away for the local Boston elevens.

Maine Series

And in New England at large the State of Maine series must be mentioned as Bowdoin plays Bates and Colby takes on Maine, with Maine and Colby having an initial lead in the round robin by virtue of their victories last Saturday.

Of the five New England teams still undefeated and untied, Norwich and New Hampshire clash in a game which will reduce the list to at least four, with B. C. being favored over Georgetown, Williams favored over Union, and Amherst favored over Massachusetts State.

Wide-open Battle

Returning to the Fenway attraction, another of the wide open battles of the past two years seems in prospect, as the visitors seek to stop the string of B. C. victories which has now reached two straight. Georgetown, you may remember, came to Boston with an undefeated record in 1940, only to have the Eagles spoil it by a one-point margin. Even today, you cannot get Georgetown adherents to admit the better team won. And last year the Eagles came through with a 14-6 win, to add fuel to the fire.

If the Hoyas can, they are going to spoil the B. C. untarnished record this fall, and if they do they will consider the afternoon well spent. The Eagles must win if they hope to keep ahead of Army (No. 8 team in national ranking), for the West Pointers are liked over Penn tomorrow.

Interesting Sidelights

Throughout New England there are many interesting sidelights to the schedule, such as Capt. Don Forte of Harvard about to see action for the first time; Brown's Bob Margarita being forced to the sidelines but watching his freshman brother, Tilo, take a starting post at left guard against Yale; Holy Cross starting young Bobby Sullivan at fullback as Johnny Grigas still operates from halfback; and Northeastern's starting its strongest line-up of the season as it attempts to chalk up its first victory of the campaign.

Rounding out the schedule for N. E. teams are the following games: Connecticut at Middlebury, Worcester Tech at Rhode Island State, Springfield at Rutgers, Vermont at Trinity, and Rensselaer at Coast Guard.

Starting Times For Local Games

Princeton vs. Harvard at Harvard Stadium, 2:30 p. m. Georgetown vs. Boston College at Fenway Park, 2 p. m. Tufts vs. Northeastern at Huntington Field, 2 p. m.

Harvard Harrier And Soccer Teams Face Tigers-Eli

The Harvard varsity and junior varsity cross country teams will compete at New Haven this afternoon, the varsity meeting Yale and Princeton and the junior varsity meeting Yale.

Princeton is undefeated, having won from Rutgers 15-48, Pennsylvania 15-50, and Columbia 16-47. Yale's varsity runners defeated Wesleyan 18-44 and Manhattan 18-41, but lost to New York University 21-34. The Harvard varsity team placed second in a triangular race with Holy Cross and Rhode Island State and lost to Dartmouth 24-34.

Coach Jaakko Mikkola of Harvard has named the following seven-man team: Tim Coggeshall, '44, Oliver D. Filley, '45, Robert B. Kent, '43, Donald R. McCaul, '43, William C. Palson, Jr., '44, Captain Fred W. Phinney, '43, and Herbert W. Pratt, '46.

The varsity soccer teams of Harvard and Princeton will meet on the field behind the Harvard Business School at 12 o'clock tomorrow, and the Harvard freshman soccer team will meet Exeter at 1 o'clock.

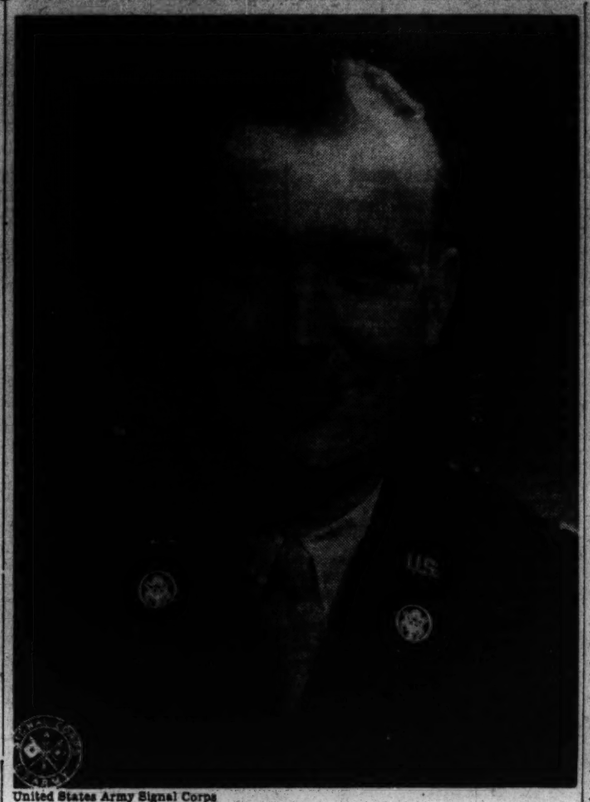
The Princeton team, coached by Jim Reed, is undefeated having won from Army 2-0, Cornell 6-0, Pennsylvania 5-2, Lafayette 6-0, and Swarthmore 7-0. The Harvard varsity team has defeated Tufts 5-0 and Clark 4-0, tied Army 0-0, and lost to Springfield 2-1.

Argentine Lawn Tennis Group In Plea for Russell

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Argentine Lawn Tennis Association today asked the Foreign Office to help it bring Alejo Russell, is star player, back from the United States in time for the national tourney which starts Saturday.

Russell, who competed in the U. S. nationals, has been unable to get plane priority for the return home.

(Telephone officials in New York said today that the phone in Russell's apartment there had been disconnected within the past few days.)



United States Army Signal Corps

Major Walter A. Brown

Having been accustomed to being written about in his capacities as Manager of the Boston Garden and Boston Arena and as a sportsman who has traveled to many parts of the world, Major Brown now finds the shoe on the other foot. As new Public Relations Officer for the First Service Command, he henceforth will do the writing.

Designations for Backs Make Football a Puzzle

NEW YORK (AP)—Some day some fellow is going to start calling the first baseman the right defense and the shortstop the middleman the outfielders the No. 1 chaser and No. 2 chaser and No. 3 chaser and we'll really get upset.

Right now we're only mildly peeved at the efforts of quite a few fans and college publicity men to change the nomenclature of football by assigning players to positions not listed in the rule book.

The good old positions of left halfback and right halfback and fullback and quarterback have vanished from many teams. Instead we have the No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 backs, blocking backs, wingbacks, tailbacks, and whatnot.

Now for an honor student of the game these designations probably are clear enough, but to the ordinary $3.30 fan they are so much gibberish, and as far as he is concerned you might as well call the backs the horse back, piggy back, throw back, and talk back.

Take the designation of the backs by numbers, for instance. The problem there seems to be just where to start counting. It's sort of a gridiron game in which the fan is supposed to guess who is whom, or whom is who.

Process of Elimination

By a process of elimination you sometimes can figure out who is playing where in instances where numbers are not used. The Mississippi State brochure lists left halfbacks, right halfbacks, fullbacks, and blocking backs, so you come to the conclusion the blocking back is the quarterback.

The S. M. U. brochure makes it a little tougher. It lists blocking backs, wingbacks, tailbacks, and fullbacks, so you have three positions to work on. It's really quite simple, though, as all you've got to figure out is whether the blocking backs are quarterbacks or halfbacks and whether the wingbacks and tailbacks are halfbacks or quarterbacks.

Our good friend Harold Keith at Oklahoma also gives us one of these three-cornered riddles, only he lists the quarterback by the correct name and asks you to guess the right names for the wingbacks, blocking backs, and tailbacks.

Could Team Sue?

We sometimes wonder if an opposing team could sue for misrepresentation if a player listed as a blocking back carried the ball, or if the wingbacks blocked out a man.

We may be old-fashioned about the whole thing, but we still like to see the players designated for positions that are listed in the rules, even if it does bring up the picture of the quarterback as a smart little fellow squatting behind the center, the fullback a heavy fellow crunching through the line with all the deception of a locomotive, and the halfbacks fleet, shifty lads skipping around the ends or slanting off the tackles.

Right Idea

Ernie Quigley had the right idea in maintaining that a big reason why baseball has retained its popularity is the fact that a fan might be out of circulation for 20 years, but when he came back he could go to a ball game and still know what it was all about.

They have kept tinkering with the football rules until the game is practically a stranger to the fan who hasn't followed it for several years.

Now they are tinkering with the names of the positions to add to utter confusion. It's all right to call what we used to term a criss-cross a reverse, but when we have to puzzle out which back is playing where it's too much. Pretty soon the fans will want a fifth back—their money back.

Outlook for Princeton Game Dark for the Harvard Eleven

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard's fortunes or misfortunes have not been easy to write about this season. And tomorrow, on paper, offers no better outlook with the Princeton Tigers invading. Princeton, off to a slow start which included a defeat from Williams of the small-college class, has turned and now rides the crest of success, having beaten Navy, 10 to 0, held the vaunted Penn Powerhouse to a 6-all tie, and last week the Tigers upset an unbeaten Brown team, 32 to 13.

Last year Princeton was beaten in a downpour by Harvard, 6 to 4, at Princeton. Harvard was pregame favorite, but did well to eke out its victory. Tomorrow the situation is reversed, excluding the weather. Princeton is favored and, if for once this season the Crimson ever clicks, who knows but what the Tigers may be upset? It probably is far-fetched to even think of it, however.

If an upset is to occur it would seem that Harvard will not only have to produce an even sturdier defense, but will have to reveal something more formidable than has been in evidence so far in the way of an offense. Although the Cambridge aggregation is not what you might call equipped with brilliant running backs it has shown a spotty passing attack which, if used properly, could eat up yardage.

Favoring Factors

There are two factors favoring Harvard. It has revealed a good forward-pass defense as usual and its kicking game has compared favorably with opponents to date. If the attack improves and the line is backed more impressively defensively, the Crimson machine will look entirely different. Only the game itself will tell this story, however.

The invading Tigers would seem to have the better offensive backs. They have good kickers, runners and passers and their ends are fast enough to cover the punts and to get into position as receivers. These requisites will put a burden on the Crimson defense.

Against the Harvard offense the Tigers have good guards, steady tackles and crashing ends, and according to the games against Penn and Brown they have good backing for their line in Frank Perantoni, the center; Dick West, quarterback; and Bob Sandbach. They really haul down ball carriers who stick their noses through that line.

Offensively Bob Perina passes, kicks and runs brilliantly. Sandbach is usually replaced by George Franke, the freshman, when yardage is to be made through the opposing line. While Warren Vieth has been brilliant in the Tiger backfield, he may not be at his best, and little Dave Marshall, said to be even a better player and who has been out with an injury most of the season, probably will replace him.

Fortified at End

The Tigers are well fortified at the ends and while they have no great size, they are speedy and alert. Capt. Dick Schmon and Karl Harr, experienced and good, probably will start, but there will be no loss of momentum or efficiency when replaced by Ed Harding and Bill Gallagher.

You cannot rely upon them to help Harvard's cause, but on paper the Tiger tackle situation is probably the weak spot. With guards such as George Kinniry and Alex Edwards, however, the weak spots are not too noticeable. No great claim of depth is made for the Tad Wieman team, but no greath depth is claimed for the Dick Harlow group either.

Everything Dick Harlow can muster in the way of strategy has been employed to help these Harvard kids this year and, considering the injuries, inexperience and under-manned squad, the Harvards have done well, but they have not won, and they are victory hungry.

Fisher at Tackle

Russ Stannard and George Hibbard, converted tackles, will again start at the guard posts. Smith and Gudaitus will be available for relief. Bill Fisher has done so well at right tackle that he will take over again tomorrow and Stan Durwood will operate on the left side.

Earl Brown has had an up-and-down season with his ends. They should be better and might be better at any time. Tomorrow it is hard to say just which ones will start, but there is a likelihood that Bill Barnes and Capt. Don Forte will answer the whistle. They are the experienced wingmen despite the forced absence of Forte from action to date. Right behind them will be Len Cummings, George Boston, Wally Flynn and Pete Garland.

What to do about the backfield depends much upon whether Lloyd Anderson has recovered sufficiently to take over at quarterback, even though he has not practiced enough this week. Behind him will be Henry Goethals, who did so well in the final quarter against Army, and George Waters.

Offensive Hopes

Offensively the Crimson attack should operate most successfully when Cleo O'Donnell, Jack Comeford and Charlie Cowen play. But then Leo Flynn, Paul Perkins, Wayne Johnson and Don Richards have contributed some yardage on attack. Bill Wilson, veteran back, has shown more ability to date defensively than offensively. The proper combination has not been found to date so the starting lineup is left to the decisions of Dick Harlow.

Unlike Princeton-Harvard games of the past, there has been no great demand for tickets, although this may turn out to be quite a contest . . . Bond pledges will be sold between the halves with the football going to the highest bidder . . . The Tigers operate from a Minnesota single wing with the wingback deep . . . Freshmen have saved the Tiger situation and maybe the Harvard freshmen are due for a real day . . . The Tigers were due to arrive in Boston at 2:40 train time this afternoon and practice around 3:30 . . . Harvard has won 12, lost 20 and tied five with Princeton . . . Harlow has won 3, lost 2 and tied 2 against the Tigers . . . Lothrop Withington, '11, will speak at a pregame rally at the Varsity Club tonight.

Halas Appoints His Assistants As Head Coaches

CHICAGO (AP)—Two members of the Chicago Bears coaching staff, Heartley "Hunk" Anderson and Luke Johnsos, have been appointed by George Halas to guide the great professional football team for the duration of the war.

Halas, founder of the Bears 21 years ago, will enter active duty in the Navy Sunday as a lieutenant commander at Norman, Okla.

John L. "Paddy" Driscoll will remain in his present job as assistant coach. Halas turned the business office over to Ralph D. Brizzolara, Secretary of the club for the last eight years.

Anderson took over the head coaching job at Notre Dame on the passing of Knute Rockne, but resigned after a poor season in 1933. He has held head coaching positions at St. Louis University and North Carolina State, and was assistant coach at many other schools, including Michigan and Cincinnati University.

Anderson became Halas' line coach in 1940 after a two-year term on the Detroit Lions' staff.

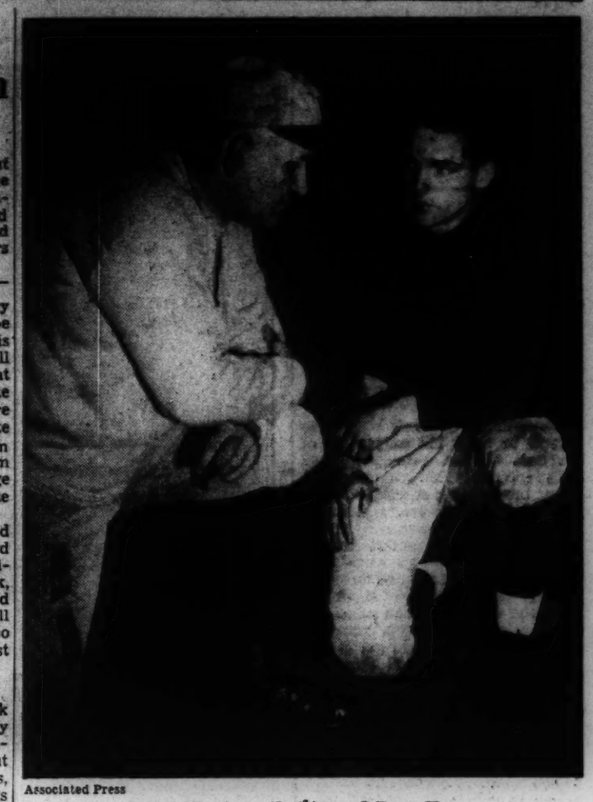
Johnsos played end for Northwestern without gaining great distinction. He became an assistant coach for the Bears in 1935 after eight years as an active player.

College Football

Results Oct. 29

By the Associated Press

Iowa Central 25, Iowa Wesleyan 6.
Wahpeton Science 19, Mayville State Tchrs 6.
Western Reserve 21, John Carroll 0.



Associated Press

Dick Harlow (left) and Don Forte

Don Forte, Harvard football captain, is expected to play in his first game this season tomorrow against Princeton. He has been on the sideline since before the schedule opened with an injury. He may be the starting right end.

Three Southeastern Elevens High on National List Now

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—One of three Southeastern Conference football teams—Alabama, Georgia and Georgia Tech—might well emerge from the present campaign, as the top football team in the country. Rated in that order at the moment by many experts as the three top teams in the Nation, and at least among the first five by practically all the others, the trio begin eliminating each other Saturday, barring ties, when Georgia and Alabama tangle on neutral Grant Field in Atlanta.

A defeat, however, will not necessarily eliminate either of the three from consideration for top ranking, unless one of the three manages to emerge from the round-robin unscathed. This is possible of accomplishment but considered as improbable by most Southern observers at the moment.

The three play entirely different types of football. Alabama coached by Frank Thomas, All-America halfback in the 20s under Knute Rockne at Notre Dame, plays a hard type of game. Thomas has one of the most powerful lines in the country. The first string reserves are just as good as the starters, and sometimes rise to even greater heights in their efforts to win starting berths. For this reason, Thomas depends for the most part on straight power plays with very little finesse attempted. They punt on third down, even within the enemy 40 yard line, and play for breaks. So far the Tide's success has depended on wearing the enemy down in the first half, and pushing over enough points in the second half to put the game on ice, then holding the opposition. Alabama has thrown very few passes.

Wide-open Game

Georgia, on the other hand, plays a wide-open game—often passing or running even on fourth down in enemy territory, if they think there is any chance of success. Wallace Butts employs a system that cannot be definitely labeled as to type. The plays for the most part fit the material at hand, and lay great stress in finesse in handling the ball and passing. Georgia has a fairly powerful line, being especialy strong at center and ends. They do not have the high caliber reserves of Alabama, except at center, but the subs are good enough to hold for a few plays while the regulars get their breath on the sidelines, and Butts sees that they stay in good enough condition to play three quarters of every game, if necessary. The Bulldogs have far and away the best backfield in the South. Led by Frankie Sinkwich and Lamar Davis, there are at least eight other backs that most Southern coaches would swap a set of tires for. Every play is a scoring play—potentially—so far as these boys are concerned.

The present first stringers in the Georgia backfield have scored in the last 30 games, counting freshmen games, and Leo Costa, the one and only, has kicked extra points in every one of them. His sure-footing kicking gives Georgia a tremendous advantage in any close game, as witness their 7-6 victory over Kentucky.

Rises to Occasion

Georgia Tech does not have the individual stars of Alabama's line or Georgia's backfield, but they have a habit this year of rising to the occasion, which means great team-play. Coach Bill Alexander has devised special plays to use the special talents of certain players; especially little Clint Castleberry, the freshman sensation. The Yellow Jackets throw plenty of passes, and are the only one of the the three teams under consideration that employs down-the-field laterals to any extent. Tom Anderson, the big tackle, or Mutt Manning, the agile center, may wind up with the ball down the field if the original pass receiver sees he is going to be tackled. This gives Tech 11 potential scorers in every game instead of three or four backs and ends. True, this type of football sometimes plays into the enemy's hands through interceptions or fumbles, but the the Tech men have proved adept at handling the ball.

In addition to this, Tech adapts its defense to fit the situation at the moment, and so far their backers-up have been very clever at sensing enemy plays and setting their defense accordingly. Their holding Notre Dame to six points is proof enough of this They also have a very fine fullback in Alternate Captain Ralph Plaster, who can pick up three or four yards through the line for a first down almost any time. Coach Alexander has fewer players with which to work than either Alabama or Georgia. This is made up for, however, with finesse on offense and intelligent defense, combined with excellent conditioning.

Hardest Schedule

Alabama plays the hardest schedule of the three. However, Tech was called upon to reach the heights in the very beginning of the season against Auburn, Sept. 26th, and Notre Dame, Oct. 3rd. This entitles them to perhaps equal rating with Alabama, which started out with the usual warm-up games. Georgia also had to rise to the occasion early, defeating an inspired Kentucky team, Sept. 19th. But it should be remembered here that Georgia had their Pullman reservations cancelled, and had to ride in day coaches until midnight before the game in order to reach the scene of battle.

Keep your eye on the outcome of the Georgia-Alabama game Oct. 31; the Georgia Tech-Alabama game Nov. 14th, and the Georgia Tech-Georgia affair, Nov. 28th, for these games may possibly produce the mythical national champion for 1942.

Elden R. Lindsey

Dinghy Crews Reach Climax

The dinghy teams of M. I. T. and Harvard will be favored as the Inter-Collegiate Yacht Racing Association's fall season reaches its climax this week end with the traditional Brown Fall Invitation Regatta on Saturday, and the second annual Edwin H. Schell Trophy event, Sunday, under the colors of M. I. T.'s Nautical Association. However a Dartmouth triumph would not be a startling upset.

The Schell Trophy event is the No. 1 regatta of the I. C. Y. R. A.'s fall season; for, although this trophy was offered only a year ago, the regatta, formerly the fall competition for the Boston Dinghy Club Cup, has long been the major objective of all college dinghymen at this season of the year.

A field of at least 16 colleges is anticipated for the Schell Trophy Regatta on the Charles as only two out of 23 eligible members have announced their teams will not compete. Thus the probable entries are Boston College, Boston University, Brown, Coast Guard, Cornell, Dartmouth, Drexel Tech, Harvard, Holy Cross, M. I. T., New Hampshire, Northeastern, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Williams, and Yale. Additional entries from Lafayette, Michigan, Stevens Tech, Trinity, and Tufts might swell the total, but Navy and Haverford will not compete.

The Fall Invitation Regatta at Brown, one of the oldest I. C. Y. R. A. events, has a more limited field consisting of Brown, Coast Guard, Dartmouth, Holy Cross, M. I. T., Northeastern, Princeton, and Rhode Island State with Harvard and Yale passing up this competition on the Seekonk for the first time. However the competition should, still be very keen with M. I. T. a slight favorite over Dartmouth and two good dark horses in Holy Cross and Coast Guard.

Not only on the Seekonk, but also in their own boats on the Charles in the Schell event, M. I. T. will be a favored team. Among the colleges with any amount of competition this Fall, Tech and Navy alone remain unbeaten, and the Midshipmen will not be on deck this year at Cambridge. With a well-balanced trio of skippers in Hal Boericke, Sam Parkinson, and Ralph Evans, M. I. T. has surprised with its strength in winning a pentagonal regatta at Coast Guard, the Jack Wood Trophy, and in tying Harvard in the Greater Boston Intercollegiates.

If Harvard is at full strength with its ace and the I. C. Y. R. A.'s No. 1 ranking skipper, Commodore Dave Noyes of Cold Spring Harbor, sailing one of its crews, the Crimson deserves a co-favorites' rating, for the Johnnies have greater depth than any other Eastern college with George O'Day, Johnny Burton, Sniff Van Buren, and Lyman Bullard to call upon as a running mate for Noyes. Without Noyes, who may not compete, the Crimson, while no longer favored, would still be a very dangerous contender with its quartet of four other crack skippers.

After losing to Tech in the Jack Wood Trophy event, following a tie with the same Engineers in the Greater Bostons, Harvard tuned up for the Schell Regatta by handily winning a quadrangular match on the Thames last week against the extremely stiff opposition of Dartmouth, Yale, and Coast Guard.

In assessing Schell Regatta prospects, the two-crew strength of Dartmouth cannot be overlooked, and the Indians will be defending the Schell Trophy.

Still in Position to Lead

Gordon A. Eliassen

Tufts' Star Now Officer

When Bob Rutter, left, was at Tufts, he was co-captain of the Jumbo football team along with Art Harrison. Today he is an ensign in the United States Naval Reserve, which finds him still holding a position of authority. Here he is being congratulated by Capt. Clarence P. Houston of the Massachusetts National Guard and Tufts' Athletic Director, on Rutter's visit to his Alma Mater.

RESTAURANTS

ANDOVER, MASS.
FIELDSTONES
by sally bedwell
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
It is not too early to make reservations for Thanksgiving Dinner at Fieldstones, on Route 28—1 mile south of Phillips Academy

CONCORD, MASS.

COLONIAL INN
Only 18 Miles from Boston at Concord Center, Mass.
Real New England Sunday Dinners $1 to $2
Good Train Service Bus from Arlington Heights On Routes 126 and 62. Tel. 460
T. L. SANBORN, Landlord

FRAMINGHAM Ctr., Mass.
Seiler's 1812 HOUSE

MALDEN, MASS.
The New KENWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at Its New Location
74 DARTMOUTH ST.
Fine Food
Popular Prices

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.
NEW ENGLAND PEABODY HOME TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheon—Tea—Dinners
Cor. Beacon and Dedham Streets
Newton Center, Mass. LAS. 4978
Open Sundays

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON

Good Food
By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE

FOR A SNACK, LUNCH or MEAL
Sharaf Country Style RESTAURANT
187 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Opp. The Christian Science Publishing Society

—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
111 BOYLSTON ST.

BOWL of RICE
Chinese RESTAURANT
Complete Luncheons 45c up
Dinners 65c up
Special Sunday Dinners 85c up
175 Massachusetts Avenue

KENMORE
Restaurant and Cafeteria
★ CATERING TO PARTICULAR PEOPLE ★
MODERATE PRICES

Commerce and Finance

New WPB Code of Building Standards Restricts Construction

Business and Industry

Experts See Salary Raises Still Possible

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—A hand-picked crew of Treasury experts today dug into the job of drafting detailed salary stabilization regulations, the broad outline of which now indicates that the only unorganized white collar workers definitely doomed to go raiseless for the duration are those earning more than $25,000 a year net income.

Except for deductions of federal income taxes, customary charitable contributions, life insurance premiums and fixed obligations, the annual take of the boys in the upper brackets was firmly pegged at the $25,000 figure.

But the Treasury's interpretation of Economic Director James F. Byrne's salary regulations made it a vastly different story for the big majority of folk who earn less than that each year.

In the long list of unorganized executive, administrative and professional people who receive less than $5,000, plus those of all classes between $5,000 and $25,000, Treasury spokesmen said there was scarcely a situation which absolutely precluded the possibility of a raise.

While the Treasury version of the Byrnes regulations had no bearing on the War Labor Board's responsibility, which includes all wages and many salaries up to $5,000, some observers felt this interpretation might also be true in those brackets.

However, the catch in the overall picture was the obvious fact that while these raises still will be possible they will be a lot less probable under the stabilization program.

Where Approval Unnecessary

Under terms of the Byrnes regulations, Assistant Treasury Secretary John L. Sullivan said there were several ways by which raises could be given without even consulting the commissioner of internal revenue.

In the event a previous "salary agreement of salary wage schedule" has been maintained by the employer, workers may be raised by individual promotions, merit increases, length-of-service plans, trainee systems, or for "other reasons or circumstances" which may be prescribed by the revenue bureau, without getting the commissioner's approval, he said. He added that interpretation of the "salary agreement or salary rate schedule" clause was wide open and said there were many and diversified types of existing agreements and schedules.

"However," he warned, "whenever there is doubt as to whether an agreement or schedule would be considered valid, the safest policy is to consult the commissioner."

In addition, he pointed out, countless additional cases might find the Internal Revenue Bureau approving raises which were brought before it.

One reason why employers might want to increase the pay of their workers as seen in Mr. Sullivan's statement that there was no existing regulation preventing an employee from leaving one job to take another one which paid a higher salary.

While "unwritten" salary agreements will not permit raises under the regulations without the commissioner's approval, Mr. Sullivan suggested that employers wishing to continue such policies could put them in writing and receive blanket approval or rejection at one time.

In any case, when in doubt, both employers and employees — who share equal responsibility for compliance—should confer with some revenue bureau office, he said.

Checking Other Sources

With regard to the $25,000 net limit on salaries, the assistant secretary said employers would be held responsible for checking other sources of income of their employees, since if they contributed to overpayment even inadvertently, they would be considered violators. He cited the case of a movie star who might receive salaries from three or four firms with the total going over the $25,000 net income limit and said all three firms who contributed to the total would be held responsible, regardless of the order of payment.

In computing the net income, Sullivan said, that while federal taxes might be deducted, State taxes could not be. Small customary bonuses paid to employees may be continued without being considered part of their salaries, as dividends from company stock, the Treasury official said. However, he stressed that large "unusual" bonuses would be subjected to stiff study by the revenue bureau.

Seven regional offices will be set up within 10 days, and others added later, the Treasury announced. The seven will be at San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, and New York.

Many of the questions concerning the program will be answered in detailed regulations which will be announced in about two weeks.

Exchanges to Close Election Day, Nov. 3

By the Associated Press

New York

The stock market will not operate Tuesday, election day. All domestic securities exchanges and commodity markets (except livestock) will be closed. Canadian and European markets will be open Nov. 3.

Wall Streeters Take Up Arms

Associated Press Photo

The tumult of the New York Stock Exchange gives way to the tramp of marching feet as employees of the exchange, carrying wooden guns, march in formation in a military tactics class designed to give instruction to civilians who may be called upon for military service or home defense work. Capt. Paul Brown (extreme right, foreground), drill instructor, supervised the first session of the six-weeks course as the men threaded their way about the trading booths executing the new infantry drill.

30,000,000 School Children Credited With Collecting 1,500,000 Tons Scrap

NEW YORK (AP)—A million and a half tons of iron and steel has been credited to the 30,000,000 school children of the United States and their part in the scrap collection drives.

The American Industries salvage committee said that figure, which the children piled up between Oct. 5 and Oct. 24, was only part of the eventual total.

The committee figured the scrap was equal to 150 of the 10,000-ton liberty ships of the type a representative from each state will christen as a reward in the scrap collection contest.

Biggest collection reported to the committee was that of 33 students of Union High School at Langlois, Ore., 4,848 pounds for each student.

Mapleton High School in the same State reported 2,916 pounds per capita for its 48 students.

Other high marks were reported by Wesley School, in Madison County, Ark., with 7,591 pounds from its 27 pupils. Ninety students of Grainola, Okla., averaged 1,578 pounds each.

The partial returns included 620,580 collected by Canton, Ohio, schools; 648 pounds per capita for the top 25 St. Louis, Mo., schools, ond an 825-pound average from the best St. Louis County group.

The drive, proposed by John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, with War Production Board approval, will permit students of each State to select a name for a Liberty ship.

While the collections in part were included in totals of the recent newspapers' united scrap metal drive, the committee said, the schools generally have continued to boost their totals and many still are turning in junk for the war effort.

Senators Promise Farm Price Action After Elections

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The battle between the Administration and farm spokesmen struck a pre-election lull in the Senate today but dire forecasts of future trouble for Price Administrator Leon Henderson still echoed over Capitol Hill.

In a departing shot before heading for a two-week stay in Kansas, Senator Clyde Reed (R-Kan.) announced that "this isn't a single engagement, it's a campaign."

Senator Reed charged in the Senate yesterday that Mr. Henderson had sold President Roosevelt on a farm subsidy policy to bring down the price of wheat under a procedure "completely ignoring the mandate of Congress."

Senators Reed, Guy Gillette (D-Iowa) and George Aiken (R-Vt.) denounced the policy of counting subsidies and farm benefit payments in arriving at parity levels on which to base ceilings.

"As soon as sufficient members of the agriculture committee return to Washington, you are going to see some action," Senator Reed said.

Pending before the committee is one resolution that would call for an expression of the Senate's own interpretation of the revised price control law passed in September, and a second directing a full investigation of its administration by Mr. Henderson, in conjunction with Economic Director James F. Byrnes and Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard.

Senator Gillette asserted ceilings on farm commodities brought prices down to 60 and 75 per cent of parity in the face of a congressional stipulation against establishing ceilings until at least parity was attained. (Parity is a price level calculated to yield farmers a return for their crops equal to that of a past favorable period, usually 1909-14.)

Blaw-Knox Receives $1,000,000 War Contract

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Blaw-Knox Company reported it had received a contract, amounting to about $1,000,000, from the H. K. Ferguson tCompany for the design and fabrication of 14 new type detinning drums for use in salvaging tin cans.

The contract, Blaw-Knox said, represents a part of that awarded to the Ferguson company by the Defense Plant Corporation, on an order for six detinning plants for salvaging tin cans.

Shredded tin cans will be fed into one end of the drums, pass through a chemical solution kept in motion by the rotation of the drums and emerge from the other end completely detinned.

U. S. Agencies May Be Asked to Cut Expenses Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—Heads of Government agencies may be called into unprecedented conferences soon in an effort to pare non-war expenditures to the bone in the new budget to be submitted to Congress in January.

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D-Tennessee), acting chairman of the appropriations committee, told reporters he intended to arrange meetings early next month at which legislators could go over prospective budget requests with department chiefs and urge them to cut down as much as possible on purely civilian activities.

In the past, Congress has had little insight into prospective expenditures until the President's budget recommendation was submitted in January. Once grafted into that complicated document, individual items become doubly hard to reach with the pruning knife.

Senator McKellar said he and other economy-minded Senators were interested in trimming out non-essential items before they got into the budget, convinced that some substantial savings could be made that way.

Beyond that, he said a joint committee on government expenditures headed by Senator Harry Byrd (D-Virginia) would resume its watchdog role, fortified by a new $10,000 appropriation voted by Congress recently. The committee, of which Senator McKellar is a member, claimed credit for substantial cuts in non-war expenditures this year.

Recapitalization Plan For Nat'l Gas Approved

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A proposed recapitalization of National Gas and Electric Corporation to meet a loss sustained in the sale of its subsidiary, Greeley Gas and Fuel Company, has been approved conditionally by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

National's plan is to issue 448,352 shares of $5 par value common stock, with an aggregate par value of $2,241,753, in place of the same number of shares of its outstanding no par common stock, with a stated value of $3,705,904.

The capital surplus thus created would be used to absorb a deficit due to accounting adjustments arising from the sale of Greeley Gas.

The commission reserved the right, under the Holding Company Act, to place its own valuation on investments of National.

New Building Code Issued By the WPB

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The War Production Board has just issued a code of building standards restricting the size of new homes and the use of scarce lumber and metals, which must be followed in all future dwelling construction whether publicly or privately financed.

Issuance of the "war housing construction standards" followed WPB's order halting the granting of priority aid on new privately financed war housing and remodeling projects until further notice.

Representatives of the home building industry who protested the priority shutdown reported receiving assurance the suspension of priorities was not permanent.

Priority aid again will be given private builders, it was stated, upon completion of an over-all review of materials, supplies and the need for additional defense housing.

Code Explained

"Large and small housing projects are affected alike by the standardization of design and materials," WPB said in explaining the new construction code.

"Builders whose plans and specifications fail to conform to the war housing standards will be denied priority assistance."

Effective at once, construction of single-family houses is forbidden except where there is "definite and immediate need" for this type of housing and then only if water, electricity and other utilities adjoin the property.

Use of lumber is forbidden for outside walls, except where masonry materials or labor are unobtainable. Bricks, structural clay tile, cement or concrete blocks and other lumber substitutes must be used wherever possible.

Reduced quantities of softwood lumber are permitted, but softwood may not be used in sub-flooring or finished flooring. Builders are prohibited from setting "restrictive" lumber specifications. Any grade or species of lumber usable and available must be used.

Maximum floor areas are set for various types of family dwelling units to insure that the largest number of houses are obtained from the smallest amount of critical material. The floor area of a one-story structure may not exceed 560 square feet in a one-bedroom dwelling; 720 feet in a two-bedroom dwelling; 900 feet in a three-bedroom unit, and 340 feet in a unit which has no bedroom. Proportionately larger floor areas are permitted in structures having two or more stories.

Heating Units Rule

The construction standards specify what heating units may be installed for various types of dwellings, and prescribe the design of plumbing installations.

The cessation of new priority issuances for privately financed war housing projects was ordered, WPB said, because priority ratings already issued this month have exhausted the preliminary allocation of materials set aside for war housing purposes for the fourth quarter of the year, which began Oct. 1.

Consideration now is being given to the allocation of additional materials for war housing, WPB said, and the volume of future priority orders will be determined by the amount of added materials available.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—A congressional subcommittee has called high-ranking officials of the War Production Board to appear Monday and explain a WPB order halting the issuance of priority certificates for private home building, it was disclosed today.

Representative Edward Hebert (D), Louisiana, a member of the subcommittee, charged that Congress was promised specifically by WPB officials last summer before appropriating additional money for war housing that "private industry would be given an even break with public building."

Many to Testify

He said the WPB order was "an unexplainable reversal of form," and added:

"It's about time that these bureaus recognize the fact that they are creatures of Congress and not the Congress their creature, merely existing for the purpose of writing blank checks."

Mr. Hebert said the WPB men asked to appear Monday included Vice-Chairman Ferdinand Eberstadt, Col. G. E. Textor, acting chairman of the Facility Clearance Board, and William V. Kahler, chief of the construction bureau, who issued the order Wednesday.

John B. Blandford, Jr., administrator of the National Housing Agency, also was asked to testify, Mr. Hebert said, as well as Frank W. Cortright, executive secretary of the National Association of Home Builders.

Oil Field Services Are Exempt From Price Control

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has exempted from price control services in connection with the drilling of gas and oil wells and extinguishing oil field fires.

OPA said it took the action because each well "presents its own particular problem and no fixed price or standard of pricing can be made to apply to all cases."

The exemption covers all necessary operations in connection with well drilling, such as preparation of location, salvaging and plugging operations.

Dairy Goods Shortages Loom As Lease-Lend Demand Soars

First of three articles on the shortages in the dairy industry induced by lendlease requirements and increased consumer takings, and the changes that loom as subsidies and rationing make their appearance.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With reports from Chicago that butter may have to be rationed in a few months, and from New York that dairy herds are shrinking, it is evident that another industry has joined the war economy, or in other words, has moved over from a "too much" status to "not enough"—the milk business.

This isn't the first or the last sign. There is talk that ice-cream output may be cut and the product rationed—and Washington is actually considering it. The price of fluid milk in the giant New York milk shed has been caught between the upper and nether millstones of OPA's General Maximum Price Regulation on top and government support on the bottom, and the solution has been a subsidy.

Dairy farmers by the hundred and perhaps thousands are reported going out of business, while lease-lend requirements for milk products are still stepping up. And actual fluid milk shortages are beginning to turn up here and there in various cities of the country, particularly west of the Mississippi.

A Confused Situation

This is all very ironic when contrasted with the pre-1942 milk situation of recent years. Milk production was staggering on up to new all-time highs, but the big problem was where to put it, and how to keep the increased production from bogging down the price. "Milk shed" around the big cities were artificially protected by the Farm Marketing Act of 1938 and by the phony use of health and inspection rules as local tariff walls or embargoes for the protection of farmers near the market.

As delivered fluid milk prices were kept artificially high, consumption receded. Some consumers were driven to cash-and-carry, while federal and local authorities here and there undertook charity distribution of subsidized fluid milk. The increasing overflow from larger production and smaller consumption went into such "by-products" as butter, cheese, and evaporated milk, and prices of these in turn sagged.

As they sagged the Surplus Marketing Administration stepped in and bought, then distributed free or through food stamps, the U. S. Treasury absorbing the loss. Meantime co-operatives tried to discourage production by their members. The whole picture was typical of the sad state of pre-Pearl Harbor economics in the United States.

Lend-Lease Big Factor

Now it is all changed.

Reasons for the about-face of the milk business from a buyer's to a seller's market, or from a chronic surplus to a growing shortage, are about the same as have affected many other businesses, including, recently, the meat business. Lease-lend requirements have swollen enormously, and so has the American consumer's pocketbook.

Beginning of the story was when the Germans overran Denmark and Holland, Britain's price sources of dairy products. Then the ship shortage began to constrict the supply from New Zealand, next most important dairy supplier to the United Kingdom. There is little economy in shipping dairy products from New Zealand nearly 12,000 miles which can be got from New York 3,000 miles away.

This doesn't mean that Britain is trying to keep up her peacetime eating standards as to quantity. Current butter allowance on a restaurant meal is one-twelfth of an ounce, a wafer so thin the knife must show right through the butter. But the Ministry of Food has deemed it wise, as have American authorities, to keep the population in good health with nutritious food, and has succeeded so well that the general health of the British people is said to be better than before the blitz, and certain dairy products are ideal for this purpose, as they contain a maximum of nutrition in a minimum of cargo space.

Circumstances Alter Cases

If the situation weren't so serious, there would be some good clean fun in ribbing the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the American Food Council on the way it has been trying to keep up with the situation. A year ago Secretary Wickard warned that Americans might have to go easy on cheese to spare enough for Britain's needs. However, cargo needs or something changed and now the word is that for the time being at least Americans can eat all the cheese they want without depriving the British. But just as, about nine months ago, cheese was ceasing to be the great lease-lend call on the American dairy farmer, emphasis shifted to evaporated milk. The Government bought a third of all evaporated milk, and announced staggering future lease-lend needs. It stepped up the price of evaporated and bought it by the millions of cases.

Shortly thereafter the requirements were again changed. Surgeon-General Parran journeyed to Britain and sold the British on spray-powdered milk, a pound of which has all the food values of ten pounds of fluid milk or of two or three pounds of evaporated milk. But meantime American farmers had shifted over and were delivering their milk to the evaporated milk factories in such volume that the Government now has some 25,000,000 cases, well beyond lease-lend requirements, and last summer the price structure had to be readjusted, lowering the price of milk for evaporation and raising it for spray-powdering.

Perhaps Washington authorities could have acted faster and perhaps not. Probably not, taking all things into consideration. The likelihood is that in future they will be able to act so much faster that, by pulling the wires and strings of the complicated dairy-product price structure they will manipulate the business like a collection of marionettes and those who complained that Washington bureaucracy doesn't work well enough may very likely have reason to complain that it works all too well.

(To be continued.)

New Forecasting Service Published By Tradeways, Inc.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A long war, the strong likelihood of dangerous inflation in the postwar period, with new products now in development threatening to flood the market, and numerous dislocations and regional upsets in the readjustment period are among the long-term prospects forecast in a new service published here by Tradeways, Inc.

The new publication, entitled "The Economic Future"—A Digest, Analysis, Forecast Service, draws upon a broad field of authoritative publications and statements of well-known economists in support of its conclusions. While its expressed purpose is primarily to forecast economic developments a year or more ahead, observations on near term prospects are also given, more or less as a by-product of the primary service.

In the near future the service expects "increasing pressure on small retailers and manufacturers, but no large increase in the mortality rate until early in 1943." Continued and eventually successful, agitation for a general sales tax, is anticipated. It further looks for "more discussion in this country of the 'mixed economy' idea which appears to be gaining ground in Great Britain."

Dates of publication for the service will fall between the 5th and 10th and between the 20th and 25th of each month, allowing some leeway for pending events and releases.

Tradeways, Inc., is well known for its work in reorganizing and training sale staffs of large organizations. William H. Lough is president.

Canadian Gold Output Off

OTTAWA (CP)—Gold production in Canada during August amounted to 402,867 fine ounces valued at $15,510,380, against 424,589 fine ounces in July, valued at $16,350,527, the dominion bureau of statistics reported. The figure for August, 1941, was 467,224 fine ounces, valued at $17,988,124.

Court Bars Pulpwood Products Shipments By Paper Company

MOBILE, Ala. (AP) — Federal Judge John C. McDuffie has signed a consent decree enjoining the International Paper Company and its subsidiary, Southern Kraft, from future shipments of goods manufactured from pulpwood produced in violation of the wage and hour law.

Joseph C. Noah, regional wage-hour director, said the order ended litigation of long standing pending in several states against the paper companies for alleged violation of the "hot goods" clause of the Fair Labor Standards Act. This clause deals with shipment in interstate commerce of goods produced in violation of the law.

The complaint was filed in behalf of administrator L. Metcalfe Walling of the wage and hour division and alleged that defendants had shipped in interstate commerce wood pulp, kraft paper, wrapping paper, paperboard, paper bags and other allied paper products made from pulpwood produced by suppliers who had violated the minimum wage and overtime compensation provisions of the law since its effective date, Oct. 24, 1938.

Inland Steel Quarter Net Equals $1.62 Share

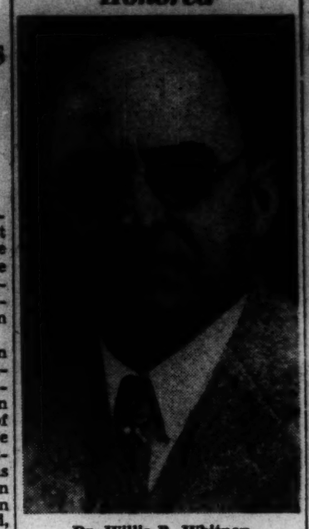
CHICAGO (AP) — Inland Steel Company and subsidiaries reported consolidated net income of $2,642,409, equal to $1.62 a capital share, in the three months ended Sept. 30.

In the same period of last year consolidated net income was $3,675,724, or $2.25 a capital share.

Consolidated net income in the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1942, was $8,113,890, or $4.97 a capital share, against consolidated net income of $11,247,342, or $6.89 a capital share, in the same 1941 months.

Directors of the company declared a dividend of $1.50 a capital share, payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Nov. 13. This brings total dividends for the year to $4.50.

Honored



Dr. Willis R. Whitney

Awarded the 1943 John Fritz Medal, one of the highest American engineering awards. Dr. Whitney is vice-president in charge of research of the General Electric Company. He was presented the medal "for distinguished research, both as an individual and inspiring administrator of pioneering enterprise, co-ordinating pure science with the service of society through industry."

La Guardia Asks For More War Work For Manufacturers

NEW YORK (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia has appealed to the Federal Government for additional war work for local manufacturers, although he said registered unemployed in New York City had decreased from 368,000 in July to 288,000 on Sept. 11.

The Mayor's statement followed a meeting of his business advisory committee which adopted two resolutions urging appropriate Federal agencies to approve the creation of a New York co-ordinating corporation and officially to recognize this area as the major point for the production of civilian war goods for the duration of the war.

The resolutions proposed that the corporation be created as a non-profit subsidiary of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, to take prime contracts and sublet them in the New York area, retaining the services of an established engineering firm to provide the necessary engineering knowledge to these smaller plants and to supervise production.

Wickard Freezes Farm Machinery And Equipment

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard has placed temporary freezing restrictions today on all new farm machinery and equipment as a preliminary to a forthcoming rationing order.

The freeze order is effective November 1 and will remain in effect until state and country rationing quotas are established.

Equipment was divided into two classes. Under "schedule 1" Mr. Wickard listed 144 of the heavier types of farm machinery. Manufacturers, distributors and dealers may not move articles on this list out of the county in which they are located or to sell to farmers.

Under "schedule 2" are listed other kinds of farm machinery and equipment of a lighter character which may not be sold or moved out of the country by manufacturers or distributors, but may be sold out of existing stocks by retail dealers.

Railroads and other common carriers which accept shipments of farm machinery which are in transit on Nov. 1 will be permitted to complete the deliveries.

The order does not affect repair parts.

Department Store Sales Rise 18 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Department store sales throughout the nation during the week ended October 24 increased 18 per cent over the same week a year ago, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

This was 2 per cent higher than the increase reported for the previous week over the corresponding week in 1941. Sales for the four weeks which ended October 24 were 14 per cent higher than for the same period a year ago, the board's report stated.

By Federal Reserve districts, the week's increases over the same week in the previous year were as follows: Boston, 14, New York, 11, Philadelphia, 13, Cleveland, 16, Richmond, 15, Atlanta, 12, Chicago, 25, St. Louis, 11, Kansas City, 49, Dallas, 33, and San Francisco, 14.

Pepsi-Cola Earns $2.59

NEW YORK (AP)—The Pepsi-Cola Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit of $4,915,000, after federal income and excess profits taxes, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, or $2.59 a share. This figure included a 10 per cent postwar refund of $565,000 allowed in the recently-enacted Revenue Act. The company's report said the profit was not comparable with figures reported for the same period in 1941 because, as a result of a merger with Loft, Inc., certain non-recurring losses from real estate charged against reserves were deducted in computing taxes for that period.

Finish Fight On Silver Seen In Near Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Congress is heading toward a showdown fight on the silver question. A bill by Senator Theodore F. Green, (D) of Rhode Island, to allow the Treasury to sell its 47,000 tons of "free" silver at not less than 50 cents an ounce to WPB for war purposes has been reported favorably by a banking and currency subcommittee to the full committee, and five similar bills are now offered in the House.

All the elements of a bitter controversy are present. The small but powerful silver bloc from six silver production States which are sparse in population but influential in log-rolling tactics when their votes are traded with the farm bloc, are ready for the fray. They argue Senator Green's bill is designed to cut the price of silver for the Rhode Island silver trade from 71.11 cents which the Government pays under the controversial silver monetization policy which Roosevelt first put into effect in 1933. The big fight will start after the election in which Senator Green is a candidate.

Arguments for the bill are that it is a war measure, that idle stored Treasury silver should be used to replace copper, aluminum and tin, brass and nickel alloys. Behind the argument is the opposition of gold standard economists banded into the "national committee on monetary policy" to attack the Government's high price for silver as a wasteful subsidy.

Arguments against the bill cited from WPB officials are that if silver prices are cut it might raise the price of copper, lead and zinc because silver is the profitable by-product of such mines, there being only two exclusive silver mines in the country.

The price of silver, its advocates assert, is immaterial when substituted for war-shortage metals as illustrated by a recent WPB report that 2½ pounds of silver costing $13.50 were substituted for 40 pounds of copper, costing $20.80, and were so superior as a conductor of electricity that they did the work of the latter.

Richard J. Lund, representing the WPB's miscellaneous minerals branch, recently testified that this year 30,000,000 ounces of silver will go into silverware, jewelry and similar uses, but that the amount next year will be cut to 2,000,000 ounces. Thus the whole question of silver supply is in violent transition.

A WPB spokesman declared here today that there is no silver shortage at present and that over-all production still exceeds consumption. This spokesman agreed that the price of silver is less and less important in the sphere of its industrial use.

U. S. Tire Making Equipment to Be Sent to Russia

WASHINGTON (AP)—Tire making equipment will be sent to Russia by the United States, an official in the office of William M. Jeffers, Rubber Director said.

He disclosed that arrangements are under way for transfer of the machinery and that the equipment probably would be that of the Ford Motor Company.

Negotiations between this country and Russia for use of tire manufacturing machinery have been under way for some time, he said.

Engineering Awards Well Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering Construction awards of $103,282,000 in the week ended Oct. 29 compared with $87,995,000 last week and $102,695,000 in the like 1941 period, Engineering News-Record reported.

The current week's aggregate brought 1942 volume to $8,324,585,000, an increase of 59 per cent over $5,250,210,000 reported in the 44-week period last year.

Federal construction accounted for $89,750,000 of this week's total. New construction financing for the year to date of $9,555,998,000 was 57 per cent higher than $6,089,206,000 reported for the same period of 1941.

Savage Arms Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Savage Arms Corp. for the nine months ended Sept. 20, reported net profit of $1,302,373, or $1.94 a share. Comparative figures for the corresponding period of 1941 were not available.

J. Arthur Warner & Co.
Investments
156 Willism St. Pittsfield
Telephone 6687
JASPER B. CONNERS, Manager
New York Boston

Member Federal Reserve System — Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
We desire at all times to serve your best banking interests.
PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 MILK ST., BOSTON

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 454,340
1942 volume to date 92,600,000
1941 volume to date 117,902,020

Some Stocks Advance In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—The few courageous buyers in today's stock market worked up a fair demand for air transports while permitting most leaders in other sections to shift for themselves over a narrow range.

Individual situations, having to do with earnings and dividend prospects, served as bolstering influence for selected issues but bullishness again was more or less shilled by apprehension regarding the battle in the Solomons. The usual Friday lightening of commitments for week-end protection also served as a brake on general recovery.

The list was moderately advanced at the start. Dealings then turned sluggish and scattered pivotals slipped. In the final hour slightly irregular quotations were the rule. Transfers were in the vicinity of 500,000 shares.

Up a point or so at one time or another were United, Eastern and American Airlines. Twentieth Century-Fox registered a new 1942 high by a shade. Attracting support were General Motors, Consolidated Edison, North American, N. Y. Central, Anaconda, Kennecott, United Aircraft, Eastman Kodak, Montgomery Ward, Allied Chemical and American Smelting.

Pennsylvania Railroad common touched a new peak for the move as President Clement revealed the carrier had surplus available for dividends in September of $13,132.558 compared with $6,975,327 in the same month a year ago.

In the backward division were U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Santa Fe, Great Northern, American Telephone, Goodrich, J. I. Case, du Pont, Westinghouse, Loew's, Douglas Aircraft and Standard Oil (N. J.).

In the curb American Gas, Gulf Oil, and International Petroleum tilted higher. Wavering tendencies were shown by Pennroad, American Light, and Electric Bond & Share.

Bonds Generally Higher

Numerous gains of fractions to around a point gave the bond market a generally higher appearance as the final hour approached today.

Scanning better earnings reports from many of the carriers, buyers bid up such issues as Missouri Pacific convertible 5½s and the same road's general 4s of '75 more than a point. Volume was $377,000 and $458,000, par value, respectively for the issues, both of which opened at less than $100 per $1,000 bond.

Fractional gains were well scattered through a list that included Rock Island "A" 4½s of '52, refunding 4s and 4s of '88, Frisco "A" 4s of '50, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s of '36, Chicago & Eastern Illinois incomes of '97 and all listed Missouri-Kansas-Texas bonds.

A few industrials moved higher as buyers considered the possibility some bonds might be called at prices above current quotations. General Steel Castings 5½s were up more than a point at one time in sizable volume.

Commercial Mackay incomes, with warrant, gained in light turnover.

Foreign bonds were quiet, Denmark 4½s rising a bit in the only major action in this section. U. S. Governments were quiet and steady.

Grain Prices Lose Much of Early Gains

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Prices of major grains advanced about a cent a bushel at one time today but most of the gain was lost before the market closed.

Buying was stimulated by upward revision of parity prices, which some dealers thought might be reflected in loan rates for corn and ceilings on processed commodities. Washington reports that farm bloc representatives in Congress will seek to change some aspects of the present government program stabilizing prices, especially affecting commodities which are below parity, also attracted attention.

London Market Is Firm; Trading Active

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Trading was fairly active in the stock market today with closing prices mainly firm.

British funds finished steady in quiet dealings while foreign bonds were featureless.

Industrials ended firmer. Store and heavy industry shares were supported and home rails rallied at the close. Oils and kaffirs were quiet, copper issues mostly higher and diamonds strong. South American rails reacted erratically and closed mostly lower.

New Haven Net $748,591 Higher Than Year Ago

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reported a net income of $1,756,589 for September, an increase of $748,591 over the corresponding period in 1941.

Gross revenues for the month were $14,491,144, an increase of $4,701,953 over September last year. Of this total, freight gained $1,720,424 and passenger $2,696,130.

The net income for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1942, was $13,106,670, which compares with $4,453,949 for the same period in 1941.

Rediscount Rate Cut By N. Y. Reserve

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Directors of the Federal Reserve Banks of New York have cut the charge made to commercial banks on loans secured by short-term U. S. Government securities to ½ of 1 per cent, lowest in the history of the institution, and thus spread to the principal money center a country-wide easy money policy designed to help finance the war.

The new rediscount rate was a split one, an innovation for this district, and applied only to loans by the regional institution on Government securities of less than a year maturity, leaving unchanged the 1 per cent rate for loans on Governments of more than a year's maturity.

Although New York was the eleventh of the 12 reserve banks to cut its discount rate on short-term Treasury paper in the past fortnight—Minneapolis alone has made no announcement so far—significance of the move was enhanced here because it has been the big commercial banks of Wall Street which have borne the bulk of the initial burden of absorbing recent huge new offerings of government war loans.

Aids Borrowing

The lower rediscount rate makes it cheaper for commercial banks, which find their reserves against deposits dwindling because of their large buying of new Government obligations, to borrow from the regional bank to replenish their lending and investing funds.

Thus they avoid the necessity of selling any of their assets, and especially their recently-acquired government bonds, in order to go on absorbing new issues in quantity.

It should also encourage banks to buy short-term Government securities, with the knowledge that they can be turned readily and cheaply into cash by loans at the reserve banks without recourse to selling them in the open market, money experts said.

The Reserve system for some months has desired to get the banks especially those outside the big cities, to buy the shorter dated Government paper, leaving the longer maturities to insurance companies and other less liquid institutional investors.

The cut in the rediscount rate is designed primarily to help individual banks to meet their special situations as bank buying of Governments continues and grows.

Other steps in the easy money policy, designed to assure that the country's banks can take their part in the war financing without undue strain, include:

1. Buying of securities by the 12 federal reserve banks in the open market, which is calculated to have added very materially to the investing power of the commercial banks, by giving them a stable market for Government securities and allowing them to lighten their holdings of Governments when their reserve position tightened.

2. An agreement by the reserve banks to buy government bills—the very shortest term government paper—at a discount of ⅜ of 1 per cent from any commercial bank wishing to sell, with an agreement to resell to the commercial bank at the same rate if asked. This provided an automatic no-loss market when the banks temporarily needed cash, especially at the time new government issues were offered.

3. Three successive reductions in the amount of reserves which the member banks of New York and Chicago—the principal money markets—must carry against their deposits. The last of these reductions, ordered Oct. 3, brought these central reserve cities' requirements to the same level as the rest of the country, 20 per cent of deposits. The requirements could no longer be legally reduced at New York and Chicago without also reducing them at other centers, where the money situation is easier.

Buy U. S. Securities

The big Treasury securities buying program which the reserve banks have accomplished in the open market, which is calculated to have added about $2,000,000,000 to their holdings of Treasury securities since April, and is by far the largest such buying movement in the history of the system for a comparable time.

The cut in reserve requirements at New York and Chicago added about $1,200,000,000 to the reserves of the two big money markets.

Thus today's cut in the rediscount rate at New York, coming on the heels of those at other cities, was regarded primarily as offering individual banks, which might not have been sufficiently aided by the more general money market measures, an opportunity to borrow with only nominal cost from the reserve banks if their individual reserve position from time to time demanded it.

Provident Mutual's Volume Of Insurance at New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Insurance in force of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia hit a new all-time high of $1,036,682,000 at the end of September, according to M. A. Linton, President, in his quarterly report. Ledger assets of the company increased by $8,049,000 during the quarter, of which $4,550,000 was invested in United States Government Bonds.

New insurance sold during the quarter amounted to $12,773,000 as against $17,762,000 for the corresponding period of 1941.

(*) ex-dividend; (f) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (i) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (k) payable in Canadian funds; (x) ex-dividend; (y) payable in Canadian funds; (z) ex-dividend; (xw) ex-warrants; (vw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 2½s 67-62	100.14	100.14	100.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
7 Ala Power 3½s 72	106½	106½	106½
11 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	88	88	88
5 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	50	50	50
2 Allied Stre 4½s 51	102½	102½	102½
11 Am & For P 5s 2030	73¾	73¾	73¾
7 Am Int 5½s 49	106½	106½	106½
9 Am T & T 3½s 66	107½	107½	107½
2 Am T & T 3½s 61	108	108	108
5 Am T & T 3s 56	107½	107½	107½
2 Am Tobacco 3s 62	106½	106½	106½
2 Arm Del 5s 57	103¾	103	103
30 Arm Del 4s 60	103	103	103
10 AT&SF 4s 95	111½	111½	111½
9 A G Line 1st 4s 52	88½	88½	88½
115 A G Line 4½s 64	88½	88½	88½
2 A G Line 4½s 64	88½	88½	88½
2 Atl & Dan 1st .5 48	33½	33½	33½
10 B&O 58 st A	29½	29½	29½
10 B&O 58 st C	33½	33½	33½
44 B&O 2000 st D	32½	32½	32½
12 B&O 5s st F	30½	30½	30½
26 B&O cv 4s 60	24½	24	24½
4 B&O 4s 48	88	87¾	87¾
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	48½	48½	48½
20 B&O W 5s 67	39½	38½	39¼
9 Beth St 3½s 52	103	103½	103½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103	103	103
16 Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
16 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39¼	39	39
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Bkly Edis 2¼s 66	100	100	100
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	98¾	98¾	98¾
35 Buf R&P 57 st	36	35½	35½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108½	108½	108½
4 Can Sou 5s 62	81	80½	81
110 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107½	107½	107½
1 Can Pac 5s 54	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Can Pac 4½s 46	99½	99½	99½
3 Can Pac 4s perp	69½	69½	69½
11 Celanese 3½s 61	100¼	100	100¼
5 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7¼	7¼	7¼
68 Cen of Ga cm 5s 45	21¾	21¼	21¾
37 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	74	72	74
28 Cen Pac 5s 60	57½	57	57
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82	81¾	81¾
3 Cen R R N J 5s 87	19¾	19½	19½
6 Cen RR N J 4s 87 reg	18½	18	18
13 Certain-td 5½s 48	91¼	91	91
16 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	87½	87½	87½
17 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	44¾	44¼	44¼
1 Huds Co Gas 5s 48	118½	118½	118½
18 Hud&Man rf 5s 57	47¾	47¾	47¾
13 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	20¾	20½	20¼
8 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102¼	102¼	102¼
12 Ill Cen 4s 52	54¾	54½	54¾
25 Ill Cen 4s 53	49	48¾	48¾
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	49	48¾	48¾
14 Ill Cen 4½s 66	48½	46	46
2 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	53¾	53¾	52¾
5 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63 A	51¼	51	51¼
15 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	46½	46½	46½
1 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	80¼	80¼	80¼
3 Inland Stl 3s 61	106¾	104¾	104¾
90 Int Ot Nor aj 6s 52	5	4¾	5
8 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	27½	27	27¾
5 IntGt Nor 5s 56 B	26	25¾	26
36 IntGt Nor 5s 56 C	25	25	25
1 Int Paper 6s 55	106	106	106
1 Int Rwy C A 6½s 47	91¾	91¾	91¾
12 Int T&T 5s 55	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Jones&Laugh 5½s&81	96	96	95
64 KCP&SkMem 4s 36	61½	60½	61½
1 KCP&SkM 4s 2nd ct	60	60	60
1 K C South 5s 50	72½	72½	72¾
1 K C Term 4s 60	100	100	100
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	100	100	100
4 Lac Gas 5½s 53	88	87½	87½
11 Lac Gas 5½s 57 D	87¾	87½	87½
2 L S & M S 3½s97	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	50	50	50
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78¼	78¼	78¼
3 Leh Val NTerm 5s19C	45½	45½	45½
4 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	56	56	55
1 Leh Val NY 4s 2003 st	34¾	34¼	34¾
29 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32½	32	32
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	30	30	30
4 Leh Val Term 5s 51	60½	60	60½
1 Longisl rfg 4s 49	98¾	98¾	98¾
18 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	101½	101½	101½
1 Louis&N 4½s 2003	104½	104½	104½
100 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	98	97½	98
29 Louis&N 3½s 2003	83½	82½	82½
10 Louis&N S Jt 4s 52	92½	92	92½
5 Lou G&E 3½s 66	110½	110½	110½
2 Maine Cen 5s 60	47½	47½	47½
6 Marion Stl Shov 6s 47	102	102	102
2 Market St Ry 6s 48 st	63½	63½	63½
1 McCrory Stres 3½s 55	104½	104½	104½
10 McKesson&Rob 3½s 56	107	107	107
3 Mich Cen 4½s 79	65½	65½	65½
3 Mich Con Gas 4s 52	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 30	37¼	37¼	37¼
8 Mil&SthAmls 6s 58	16	16	16
1 Mil&SthAmls grid 6s 58	15¾	15¾	15¾
51 Minn&StL cn 4s 34	14¼	13¾	13¾
103 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	41½	40¾	40¾
17 M-K-Tex 5½ st 56	21¾	21	21¾
17 M-K-Tex 4s 76	36	36½	36½
83 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	43¼	43¼	43
6 M-K-Tex 4s 62A	34¼	34¼	34¼
943 Mo Pac 5s 65	4¾	3¾	4¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 65A	3¾	3¾	3¾
146 Mo Pac 5s 77F	27¾	26½	27¼
20 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	27¼	26¾	27¼
2 Mo Pac 5s 78D ct	27	27	27
10 Mo Pac 5s 81	27½	26¾	27½
1 Mo Pac 5s 81 F	27½	27½	27½
433 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	7	6¾	7
2 MonWPaPub 4½s20	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Morr&Essex 1st 4s 55	23¾	23¾	23¾
26 Morr&Essex 4s 2000	28	28	28
2 MorSu&Sarat 4s 55	20	20	20
10 Nat Distill 3½s 49	100½	100½	100½
3 N Eng Tel 5s 35	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 N Y Cent 5s 97	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 N Y Cent 4½s 2013	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 N Y Cent 4s 2013	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 N Y Cent 3½s 97	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 N Y Cent 3½s 2000	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 N Y Cent 3½s 46	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 N Y Cent 3s 2000	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 N Y Cent 3s 47	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 N Y Cent 3s 52	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 N Y Cent 3s 98	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 N Y Cent 3s 2000	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 N Y Cent 3s 46

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada (Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BELMONT, MASS.—Hairdresser, experienced operator, wanted; full time. LOUISE ALLEN BEAUTY SHOP, 4 Channing Rd. Bel. 1423.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Part-time secretarial work including stenography, typing, manuscripts and mimeographing, meeting customers, etc. Call Kirkland 9686.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, knowledge of bookkeeping required; steady employment; state salary and experience. Box G-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN photo laboratory and technician wanted. Write air mail, HYDE PHOTO SUPPLY, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ENGINEER, graduate M. E. and E. E., trained precision instrument maker, desires engineering work any location; 34, married. Write Box R-26, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Field organization and public relations executive residing in N. Y. C., having just completed nearly two years' interstate organization work for national organization, is available for affiliation with reputable interests requiring important diplomatic field contacts; unquestionable credentials. Write Box M-36, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE managing housekeeper companion, Christian Scientist, experienced driver, references. Write Box H-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED bookkeeper-stenographer, knowledge of secretarial work and office routine. Box H-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED woman desires position as parlor maid, waitress or chambermaid. Please write Box H-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SEEK part-time assignment; charitable, war effort—outside contact—survey; driver's license; also companion, receptionist, nurse; Protestant. Write Box C-13, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

AUDITIONS for soloist held Oct. 31, 1942, 3 p. m. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hilton and Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y.

SOLOIST WANTED for Christian Science church. Write full particulars to Music Committee, 25 Lexington Road, Concord, Mass.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTAR, 59 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp. Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.)

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

OLDS BUSINESS COUPE '36, mileage 35,000, 5 excellent tires, heater, radio, good upholstery; $300. Box G-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BEAUTY SHOPS

LENA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Ritz Theatre; all lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7532.

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned.
30 East 10th St., N. Y. C. ST. 9-3090

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C. Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St. Ken. 6648. Opposite Jordan Hall. Boston Custom Gowns. Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

GIFT SHOPS

"OLD COPPERS"
Objets D'Art from the Near East and Far East
RE. 4-0060 24 East 61st Street, New York City

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE
To the Holders of
BOSTON, WORCESTER & NEW YORK STREET RAILWAY COMPANY 5% REORGANIZATION MORTGAGE BONDS

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Article IV, section 2, of an Indenture of Mortgage dated as of November 15, 1927, from Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway Company to The First National Bank of Boston, Trustee, that the Board of Directors of said Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway Company have determined that in its opinion the available net earnings of the Company (as defined and after providing for certain payment as set forth in said Indenture) are sufficient to justify the payment of the semi-annual instalments of the deferred interest provided for by the three deferred coupons numbered Nine (9), Ten (10) and Eleven (11), payable respectively on the 15th of May, 1932, the 15th of November, 1932, and the 15th of May, 1933, the payment of which was deferred on the dates mentioned in such case, on all bonds outstanding under said Indenture, being $.75 on each of the three said deferred coupons for each $100 of the face value of said bonds, and that said deferred interest will be paid upon presentation to The First National Bank of Boston of the deferred coupons numbered Nine (9), Ten (10) and Eleven (11) of said bonds on or after November 15, 1942.

BOSTON, WORCESTER & NEW YORK STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
By Myron E. Pierce
Secretary of the Board of Directors.

MILLINERY

SADIE JACKSON PRESTON, Hats and Hosiery
Order Christmas Cards Early
5 Irving Street, West Somerville, Mass.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE—GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8630

ORGANISTS

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, will hold auditions for permanent organist position (Hammond organ). Give complete information in first letter. Address 8 Hillside Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

STILL FLOUNDERING? Let me guide you to the right activity for work happiness. Call, write for personal consultation. HELEN TRIMPE, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison Avenue, New York. MU-2-8263.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 61 University Place, GRamercy 5-1615, N. Y. C.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also clothing bought. J. F. CO., 116 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4400.

CASH FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING! I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7900

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing, Work Guaranteed. E. B. HORN CO., 420 Washington St., Boston. Est. 1870

WEARING APPAREL

PERSIAN LAMB CAPE FOR SALE
CALL STA 0060 (MASS.)

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Complete Flower Service
Anytime—anywhere
Phone or visit our flower shops
G. O. Anderson & Sons, Inc.
861 Mass. Ave. Arl. 0800—0801
315 High St., Medford Mystic 0800

BELMONT

GREER'S FISH MARKET

340 Trapelo Rd.
Belmont 0420
Oysters ..... 40c and 50c qt.
Lobsters Boiled ..... 35c lb.
Lobsters Live ..... 35c and 40c lb.
Fresh Salmon ..... 40c lb.
Haddock, Fillet of Sole, Lobsters, Scallops

BOSTON—Hyde Park

William H. Harlow & Sons
Rockwool Insulation
Batts and Blown-in Types
Storm Windows
Telephone HYDe Park 0560

BOSTON—Roslindale

Kem-Tone
The wonder cold water paint.
Gal. 2.98, Qt. .98.
We Carry Armstrong Linoleum
CENTRE HARDWARE CO.
4393 Washington St., Roslindale; 2033 Centre St., West Roxbury; 16 High St., East Dedham

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060
A Service for Every Household

BOSTON—West Roxbury

ROSS'
West Roxbury Mfg. Co.
5165 Washington Street, West Roxbury
Women's and Misses' Pure Wool Furred Coats. Woolen and Silk Dresses. Low prices. It pays to buy at Ross' West Roxbury Mfg. Co.

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Rule for a Wartime Yule: Don't Delay, Buy It Today and Carry It Away."
Fraser's

Storey & Co.
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
FALL COAT WEEK at STOREY'S
128 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON, MASS.

A Real Second Front
The Home
Furnished in Good Taste
by
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Company
610 MAIN ST., OPP. FOREST AVE.

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 9000
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Trowbridge 5676. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MANSFIELD SHOES
For Men
$5.95 and $6.95
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
in Harvard Square

Mail Christmas Parcels for Overseas at Once!
SAGE'S
Buddy Boxes, $1.50 up
60 Church Street, Cambridge, TRO 2211
Leonard St., Belmont Center, BEL. 4500

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service

FALL RIVER

McWhir's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
ESTABLISHED 1877

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1180, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Winter Dresses in Wool and Silk Crepe
Cloth and Fur Coats
Men's Suits, Coats and Furnishings
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street

F. A. Lane Company
Complete Selections of New Fall Attire. All departments well provided with warm, dependable wearables.
999 MAIN STREET

FITCHBURG (Continued)

Leisure
5 Putnam Street Tel. 343

FRAMINGHAM

Warren E. Henderson
WALK-OVER SHOES
30 UNION AVENUE
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.
Tel. Conn.
FRAM. 6306

KERWIN'S X-RAY SHOE STORES
FRAMINGHAM at Allen's Dept. Store, Concord St. — *"Enna Jetticks" for Women*
NATICK 30 Main St., Next to Trust Co. — *"Bostonians" for Men*

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

HOLYOKE

Pick Your Favorite Styles Here!
Smart, New Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

LAWRENCE

Buy Your Warm Winter Coat
at
Cherry & Webb's
at a
Savings Price

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

Weiner's
43rd Anniversary Sale of Fur Coats
Savings from 20 to 25%
276 ESSEX STREET

Complete Stock of NEW FALL SHOES Now Ready
WALK-OVER SHOP
275 Essex Street

LEXINGTON

WIRE WILL HELP WIN THIS WAR!
Your conservation of Wire Coat Hangers is important for the welfare of our country.

A 10c War Stamp for every 20 Hangers You Return
CRAFT CLEANSERS
"where cleansing is an art"
1702 MASS. AVENUE LEXINGTON

PARTRIDGE'S
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840—0841

Hallowe'en Suggestions
Doughnuts doz. 30c
Hallowe'en Special
Ice Cream pt. 40c
Squash Pies 37c

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

"Order Your Flowers Where Flowers Are Grown"
J. T. CARLSON
Autumn Season Is Here With
Chrysanthemums
of Various Colors
56 EAST ST. TEL. LEX. 0580

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

LEXINGTON FRUIT MARKET
SELECTED FRUITS
CHOICE MEATS
All Kinds of Vegetables in Season
1751 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1380

THE PAUL REVERE SHOP
1937 MASS. AVENUE
Shop Early for Christmas
Christmas Cards, Children's Games and Books, Books and Games for Grown-Ups. Imprinted and Box Stationery.
"The Friendly Store"

The Remembrance Shop
BIRTHDAY SALE
STOREWIDE
10% Off All Items Except Cards.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
Also Special Stock Up to 50% off
1760 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 1360

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Calls attention to the large stock of
Men's and Boys' Clothes
now ready at
TALBOT'S CLOTHING CO.
Central at Warren

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
for Men in Service
Our specially arranged section on the Main Floor has all the things he'll need. See them.

The Bon Marché
WARTIME STORE HOURS
MONDAYS ..... 1 P. M. TO 9 P. M.
TUE. THRU. FRI. 9:30 A. M. TO 5:30 P. M.
SATURDAYS ..... 9:30 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Cherry and Webb's
WARTIME STORE HOURS
Mondays ..... 1 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Tuesdays through Fridays
9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 9:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

ROBERTSON'S
MAPLE WEEK *Features*
Bed—Dresser, Mirror—Chest $54.
SOLID MAPLE
Now is the time to select your CHRISTMAS CARDS while they are fresh, as well as a good assortment to choose from.
Donaldson's
75 Merrimack, on Sunny Side, Lowell, Mass.

JOHN W. FRASER
Morse & Beals
FLORIST
66 Merrimack Street Phone 8456

LYNN

QUALITY FURNITURE

Good Carpets, Good Draperies are still obtainable.
Come in and let us show them to you.
W. B. GIFFORD
97-99 Market Street

100% Virgin Wool
TWEED COATS
With a button-in wool lining.
You can take the wool lining out, or button it in as you wish; making these fine tweed coats an all-year-'round investment. Box type with club collar. Sizes 12 to 20. $29.75.
Goddard Bros
Market St., Lynn, Massachusetts — Telephone LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

Wedding Gifts
Beautiful and Useful Gifts for the Bride at Reasonable Prices
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Corner Buffum Street

Youth World
Serving the Youth of Lynn
127 UNION ST.
Complete Children's Outfitters Specializing in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUTH E. ASH
Beauty Specialist
442 Main St. Tel. Mal. 2797

MALDEN (Continued)

AT KOTZEN'S
See Our Complete Line of
FLORENCE PRODUCTS

• DUAL OVEN RANGES
• GAS RANGES
• RANGE OIL BURNERS
Also see our complete line of furniture.
TERMS, OF COURSE
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings
Today and Saturday Only
JOSLIN'S WONDER DAYS
Now a 2-Day Event

MARLBORO

HUB CLEANSING CO.
"Where cleansing is . . . an art"
Remember our 24-hour service.
All garments insured while in our care.
Our New Plant and Office
9 HOWE ST., MARLBORO
Free Call and Delivery

For Prompt Service Call 685
LAKESIDE OIL CO., Inc.
Fuel and Range Oil
111 Lakeside Ave., Marlboro
OIL BURNER SERVICE — SILENT-GLOW OIL BURNERS

HIGHLANDS MARKET
It is a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Mel. 3638 441 Franklin St.

NEEDHAM

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5.00 to $6.50
STORER'S, Inc.

NEW BEDFORD

Cohen's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
Sand and Gravel Cinders
Second-hand Lumber
276 ELM STREET DIAL 3-3721

Send It to the Laundry.
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Looking for a Job? A House? An Apartment? Repair Service? A Used Refrigerator? An Antique?
FIND IT
Through the Classified Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor
GIVES RATES AND INFORMATION
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0400, Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
381 Center Street BIG. 2072

NEWTONVILLE

The Regent Shops
Newton's newest fashion center now showing complete lines of sportswear—dresses for the junior miss, misses, and for the larger woman. Berkshire Hosiery—Rhythm Slips.
You are welcome to come in and browse around.
322 Walnut Street, Newtonville
Allston Arlington

BE COMFORTABLE
Save Money and Fuel This Winter
Install storm windows and doors now.
Free estimates Call Big. 7997
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 NEWTONVILLE AVENUE

NORWOOD

BAKERS
APPAREL *for the* CHILDREN

PITTSFIELD

Smart Fall Shoes
Styles for dress-up wear . . for work . . for today's extra walking.
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH STREET

Lubrication
Vulcanizing
Washing
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Center Sts. H. S. Babbitt

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
29 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 0087. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

ENNA JETTICK FLORSHEIMS *Shoes for Women for Men*
Sturdy School Shoes and Party Shoes for Children
HIGHLAND SHOES
5 Davis Square SOM. 0419

S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete line of Furniture and Rugs
Slip Covers Made to Order
339 Summer St., Davis Sq. Som. 0746

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

DANIEL J. COTTER
Plumbing—Heating
Gas Fitting
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
43 CEDAR STREET SOM. 1300

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

Alfred A. Veasie Market
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits
The Best of Everything to Eat
295 BROADWAY SOM. 2610

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Oil Burners
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
39-49 PARK STREET SOM. 0219

STOUGHTON

Buy Direct from the Maker
Save Money on Your
SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS
Nasher Manufacturing Company
On Cushing St., near Stoughton Sq.
Stoughton, Mass. Just off Routes 27 and 138
Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

ARROW SHIRTS
$2.25 • $2.50
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody St., Wal. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

WATERTOWN

HOLIDAY GIFTS
For the Service Man Here and Abroad
Watches — Bill Folds
Gold Rings — Toilet Kits
Waterman and Parker Pen and Pencil Sets
Priced Moderately—Gift Wrapped Free
ROYAL FURNITURE CO.
WATERTOWN 70 Main Street WAT. 2700
SOMERVILLE 90 Broadway SOM. 1215

Once you try Milk in the famous cream-top bottle you'll never be without it
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
WAT 3818

WELLESLEY

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

WINTHROP

"HELEN AND PETER'S"
The Service Store

22 Somerset Ave., Ocn. 2004-M
It will be a pleasure to assist readers of The Christian Science Monitor with their Christmas shopping. We have many attractive gifts for both the grown-ups and the "younger set."

WORCESTER

For SKI SUITS
It's The
CHILDREN'S SHOP
478 Main St., Opposite City Hall
Outfitters to Children from Cradle to College

LAURA LOUISE, Inc.
Ready-Made and Custom-Made
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Specializing in Cleaning and Restyling Hats
21 PEARL STREET DIAL 4-4442

CLAFLIN-SUMNER
Complete Fuel Distributors
10 Franklin Street

European Local Classified

(Continued)

POST VACANT

SURREY.—Gentleman-valet required (ex-naval military service); bachelor; groom and male. Augusta, 46, High St., Camberley.

SURREY.—Required immediately gentlewoman to assist with three retarded psychic-control supervision. Salary £70. Box T-1305, 32/34/Cold, London, W. C. 1.

TEACHERS POST VACANT

WALES—Required in January, resident assistant mistress, Christian Scientist, to teach French to Higher Certificate standard with subsidiary Latin; Burnham scale; Government Pension Scheme. Apply Headmistress, Cartrefle School, Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire.

England

BATH

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: COLLEGE ST. WINDSOR — 26/27 MILSOM ST. Tel. 2330 BATH

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
MILSOM STREET Phone 4611

A. & F. INGATE
Grocers and Confectioners
64, Beckhampton Road,
BATH

Evans & Owen, Ltd.
Bath's Leading Store
FASHIONS FURNISHINGS and LINENS
Bartlett Street and Alfred Street

BOURNEMOUTH

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512
The Management and Staff send Greetings to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor Everywhere.

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.
We send the Season's Greetings and Good Wishes to all Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

COLLENET & CO.
13, The Arcade
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers and Perfumers
Permanent Waving a Speciality
Tel. 2016
We send the Season's Greetings and good wishes to all Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD Phone 5000
The Management and Staff send Greetings to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor everywhere.

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58, Westover Road
Phone Bournemouth 3888, 3889
The Management and Staff send Greetings to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor Everywhere

Farrant's
Fashion Specialists
89-91, Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751
We take pleasure in sending Greetings to all Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS FOR LIGHTING, HEATING AND POWER
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700
Aish & Co. send the Compliments of the Season to all Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate.
MEADERS
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
943-5-7, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove
We send the Season's Greetings and Good Wishes to all Customers who are readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Meyrdown, Bournemouth

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
13 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 999

SEE NEXT PAGE

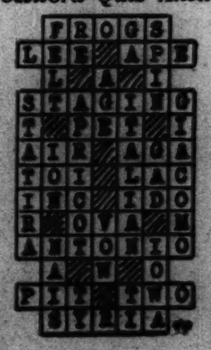
FURNITURE FOR SALE

ANTIQUE Dutch inlaid furniture, 4 arm chairs, 16 pieces in all. B. BORST, 8, High Road, Kilburn, London, N. W. 6.

ROOMS TO LET

RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS.—Home offered business woman; meals optional; woodland garden; convenient London trains. Box W-1284, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

Crossword Quiz Answers



ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

SHOP AT Plummers

Old Christchurch Rd. Tel. 7000

Also at—
BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, EASTBOURNE, LEWES, YEOVIL, HAILSHAM, BOSCOMBE, SOUTHAMPTON, WEYMOUTH, BATH, WINCHESTER

The Management and Staff send Greetings to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor everywhere.

BRIGHTON and HOVE

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M RUDLEDGE
15 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

MARY
(M. G. BOND)
46, Coldharbour Road, Redland
(Near St. Alban's Church)
★
CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES
★
A charming variety of COATS and HATS now on show.

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 30787

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS
TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
for Economy Clothes
MORGAN'S of Bishopston, Bristol 7

BROMLEY

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in repairs
118 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
High Street, Bromley and Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0302

CAMBRIDGE

ALLIN'S
for
PLUMBING, HOT WATER AND GENERAL HEATING
Repairs and Installations
12, BRIDGE STREET PHONE 3431

CHELTENHAM

SHIRERS & LANCES
FURNITURE
LINENS—FASHIONS
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

EXETER

Pinder & Tuckwell, Ltd.
33/44, High Street
Civil and Military TAILORS
School and College Outfitters
PHONE 2284
Jaeger and Burberry Agents

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 5181 (5 lines)

T. JOHNSON & SONS
Builders and Decorators
ELMBRIDGE 2334
102, Brighton Road, Surbiton

NORWICH

Beauty Specialists — Registered Hairdressers
Ann & Jane
10 Queen Street NORWICH Tel. 21923
Wedding, Birthday and Christening Presents
ALLEN & DAWS
Jewellers
NEW ADDRESS
11 St. Giles Street, NORWICH
Tel. Norwich 20324

ENGLAND

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

BRAUNTON of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

PINNER

THOMAS BROS.
For Drapery, Outfitting and Millinery
HATS MADE TO ORDER
Chilprufe and Rational Underwear
35 and 37 High Street Phone Pinner 80

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

HANDLEYS
Palmerston and Osborne Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
TELEPHONE 2241

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

SUTTON—Surrey

DUGANS
Outfitters and Tailors are noted for Quality and Good Service
91, High St Tel. Vigilant 0020

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
3, 5 and 7 High St. Frank Fast Phone 66
TONBRIDGE

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
18 VICTORIA PARADE 18

HAIRDRESSING
for Ladies and Gentlemen
MAISON STEPHENS ET CIE, LTD.
66, Union St., Torquay Phone 2609

Bathes
Original "Devonshire Violets"
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites
Kodak Specialities. Films developed.
24, FLEET STREET, TORQUAY Ph. 2304
Also at Paignton and Newquay

For Everything ELECTRICAL
Refrigeration Specialists
SYDNEY TRUSCOTT LTD.
25, Fleet Street, Torquay Phone 3602

WAYCOTTS
Auctioneers
House, Land and Estate Agents
4-5 Fleet Street, Torquay Phone 4313
(Also Victoria Street, Paignton)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
'phone 2525 Waymarks 'phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

WORTHING

JOHN K. HUBBARD LTD.
Everything for Feminine Attire
Worthing Telephone 1320

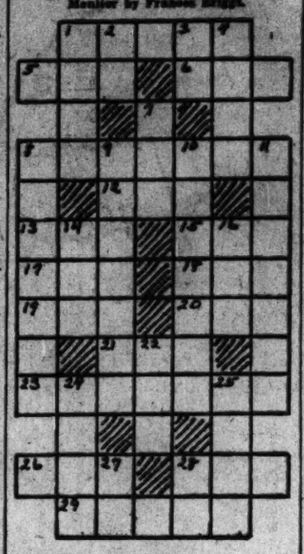
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs.



Across

1—Pathways grow to be what?
5—In popular song "Dinah," what is her surname?
9—What animal is most like a man?
11—A scaffolding is what?
13—Would you pot, dam, or row a potamrist?
14—To ventilate.
15—What is a Turkish title of respect?
17—What Biblical king, after being defeated, sent his son to congratulate the victor?
19—What is a resinous substance secreted by a scale insect?
20—Incorporated (abbr.).
21—What is name of an artificial language?
23—What is plural of "cyrus"?
25—Who is merchant who is to lose pound of flesh in Shakespeare's play?
26—Kernel of certain fruits is called what?
28—How many children have Gertrud and Peter in Humperdinck's fairy opera?
29—Where is Alexandretta?

Down

1—What is an unwoven material made from wool, hair, and fur?
2—Musical note.
3—Cherokee rose is State flower of what State (abbr.)?
4—Mohandas Gandhi likes to do what?
7—Era.
8—Who was daughter of Darius III, offered in marriage by latter to Alexander?
9—If you ate a Moorpark, it would be what?
10—What do you call a native of Alexandria?
11—Who is one of bandits in opera "Fra Diavolo"?
14—Who was ancestor of Ionian race?
16—Who was Jacob's seventh son?
22—Solemn assertion is what?
24—What is a river nymph?
25—Where was Herbert Hoover born?
27—What is a suffix forming abstract nouns?
28—What is palm lily also called?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Daily Anecdote

Within the Circle

One day when Edward W. Bok was a young stenographer in a Western Union office, Thomas A. Edison, who also worked there perfecting telegraph facilities, dropped into the office and dictated several important communications to the young Dutchman. Then, leaning back in his chair, he said, "Bok, have you the Lord's Prayer in handy form so that you can carry it around with you and read it, as you should every day?"

Bok shook his head.

"All right," said the inventor, "give me a dime, somebody."

Someone produced the desired coin. Edison took it, and said, "Now I have some pens here. I make them. Very sharp point, see?" He continued, "Now, we take this dime so," and placed it on a piece of paper, "and then we draw a circle around the edge; close, see, so that the circle is just as large as the outside of the dime. Now then I'm going to write the Lord's Prayer in that circle for you."

The onlookers betrayed their doubt.

Edison went to work, and when he had finished he said, "Now, of course, you can't read it with the naked eye, but it's all there, every word and comma and dot. Just see if it isn't."

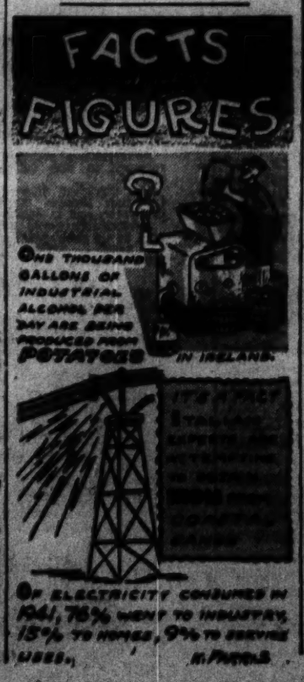
He fished out of his pocket a small magnifying glass which he invariably carried with him. Each spectator looked through the glass. The prayer was all there!

"Now," said Edison, handing his handiwork to Bok, "you have no more excuse for not reading the Lord's Prayer every day of your life. You can carry it with you, it won't take up much room."

And, laughing heartily, the great inventor went out of the office.

New Movie Device

Details of construction of the synchrophone, a new motion picture device said to be superior to present equipment, are being kept strictly secret by the British makers.


FACTS
FIGURES
ONE THOUSAND GALLONS OF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL PER DAY ARE BEING PRODUCED FROM POTATOES IN IRELAND.
OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMED IN 1941, 76% WENT TO INDUSTRY, 15% TO HOMES, 9% TO SERVICE USES.

Halloween Party Fun

An Ant-Hunting Game

Answer each question with a word ending in ant.

1. Never say ——
2. The musicians rendered a beautiful ——
3. The soldier seemed very ——
4. My favorite fruit is the ——
5. Sugar, tea and coffee are certainly ——
6. On the subject of patriotism, he has a peculiar ——
7. No one was at the house except the ——
8. Many fairy tales have as their heroes a ——
9. On the program "Information Please" every one enjoyed ——
10. The privates considered him a fine ——
11. He is very worth-while, although only a ——.
12. The officer in charge produced a ——
13. Girls certainly admire a man who is ——
14. The geranium is a blooming ——
15. Finally the debater said: "That point I will ——
16. The gardener said the flowers would ——
17. It's usually the glamorous girls who ——
18. Ignorant people often ——
19. At the circus one usually sees an ——

1-Can't; 2-chant; 3-distant; 4-currant; 5-scant; 6-slant; 7-servant; 8-giant; 9-Levant; 10-commandant; 11-peasant; 12-warrant; 13-gallant; 14-plant; 15-grant; 16-transplant; 17-enchant; 18-rant; 19-elephant.

Soup and More Soup

This is certainly a hilarious game for all, even the victims. Before your guests arrive obtain two soup plates half filled with water. Now blacken the bottom of one of these dishes by holding it over a candle flame or old kerosene light. When the company has arrived, ask for a volunteer to play this amusing game with you and tell him that he must do EXACTLY AS YOU DO at all times. In other words, when you smile he must smile and must keep his eyes fixed upon you all the while. Give him the soup plate that has the blackened bottom and keep the other plate. He can sit facing you or standing up, as you prefer. Tell him to watch carefully every simple little gesture of your hands.

Naturally, the idea is to get him to smear his face with the smudge on the bottom of the plate he is holding in his hand, but this must be done gradually. You must clear your throat and he does the same; you smile and he imitates you; now put your finger in the water, take it out and shake it and he'll do likewise; now rub your index finger all around the bottom of your soup plate and quickly move it across your forehead and on both cheeks and he'll do the same, but by this time there will be a lot of laughter, because his finger will have a lot of soot on it which will blacken his face without his knowing it. The object of his watching you so closely is so as not for him to notice the black on his finger.

The purpose of the water in the soup plate is to keep him from turning it upside down!

A Few Facts

An estimated 80,000 machining operations go into the making of one airplane.

Zinc is one of the few common metals not known to the Greeks and Romans.

About 12,000 ships pass through the Cape Cod canal in a normal year.

A Portland, Ore., hotel puzzled as to what to call the girls who are replacing bellboys finally decided on "bellwaacs."

Daily Quotation

Gentlemanliness, being another word for intense humanity.

—RUSKIN

H. Armstrong Roberts

Halloween Is Pumpkin Time

A Verse for Today . . .

Now therefore thus saith the LORD *of hosts; Consider your ways.*—HAG. 1:5

Brevities

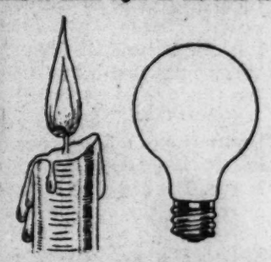
Detroit News: It isn't so much the smaller portion on the restaurant plate. What offends a local advertising layout genius is too much white margin.

Ryan in Boston Herald: They say that when Wendell got back to Washington after his long trip, his suit looked as if he had been riding all the way in a rumple seat.

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Amount of Light in One Candlepower Is Determined?

Candles furnished the principal source of artificial illumination over a period of hundreds of years. In those early days, the candles often were homemade and varied widely in their capacity for producing light. Then other illuminants came into use: whale oil, kerosene, illuminating gas, and, finally, electricity. When a standard for the measurement of light intensity was adopted, the unit was based on the candle. The standard candle is a well-trimmed spermaceti candle ⅞ inch in diameter, burning 120 grains of wax an hour, under which conditions it emits light at the rate of



It would cost more than 70 times as much for the same amount of light if we used candles instead of electricity.

one candlepower. An ordinary 60-watt electric light bulb gives in the neighborhood of 50 candlepower.

How Much Water Trees Give Off Through Their Leaves?

We all are familiar with the fact that plants and trees take up water through their roots. Not so commonly understood is the fact that the great bulk of the water that is taken up by the roots escapes into the air through the stomata or microscopic "mouths" in the leaves. It has been estimated that the average oak tree, in the course of its five months of active annual growth, transpires or evaporates about 28,000 gallons of water into the atmosphere, or more than 180 gallons a day.—W. P. Keasbey.

NEWS ITEM— MILWAUKEE—Shortage of Alarm Clocks Feared

WAH MA-MAH
6 A.M.—NEVER FAILS — WE SHOULD WORRY ABOUT ALARM CLOCKS
BANG BANG BANG
DEMONSTRATION
LATEST STYLE ALARM CLOCK! NO BELLS — NO CUCKOOS GUARANTEED TO WAKE YOU IN THE MORNING
QUIKSILVER - JEWELER & WATCHMAKER
NO-NO, BISMARK! — IT'S THE DRUM YOU'RE SUPPOSED TO WHACK
HE'S BEEN THERE FOR TWO SOLID DAYS TRYING TO INVENT AN ALARM CLOCK OUT OF T

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Get Ready to Jump, Please*

By LE PELLEY

WE'RE ALL COMING TO YOUR HALLOWEEN PARTY DRESSED AS GHOSTS... IS THAT RIGHT?
AND NOBODY WILL KNOW WHO ANYONE ELSE IS...
BOOH! I BEG YOUR PARDON...
EXCEPT WE'LL ALL KNOW MARMADUKE... HE'S TOO POLITE TO SCARE ANYONE!

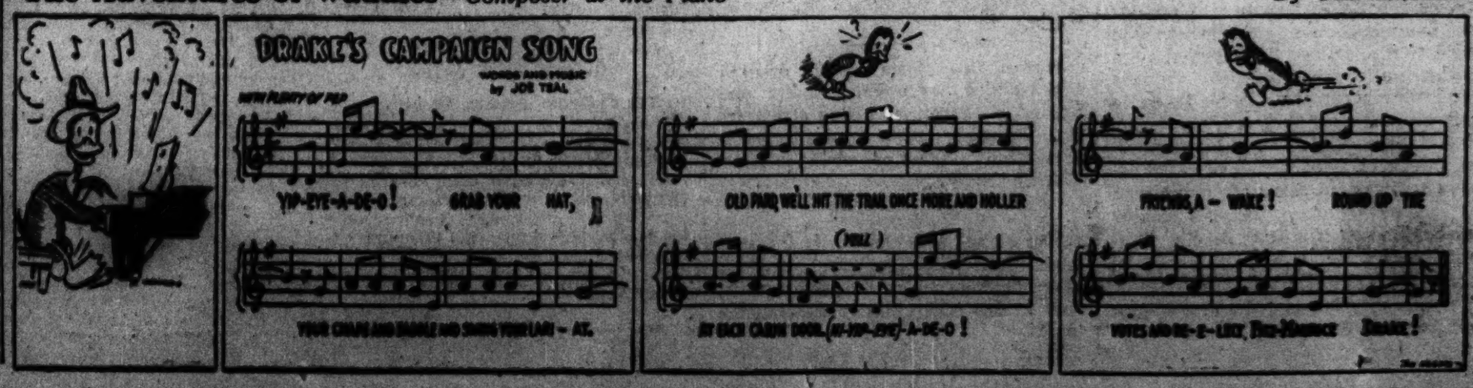
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Well—At Least That Explains the Ghost!*

By RODGERS

WOW!
For a moment I thought I had met the answer to Military Secret's mysterious stranger—
But-shucks!
Huh!
I'd forgotten all about it's being Halloween!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Composer at the Piano*

By THE HAGERS


DRAKE'S CAMPAIGN SONG
WORDS AND MUSIC by JOE TEAL
YIP-EYE-A-DE-O! GRAB YOUR HAT,
OLD PARR WE'LL HIT THE TRAIL ONCE MORE AND HOLLER
FRIENDS, A - WAKE! ROUND UP THE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Road to Tokyo

Lacking decisive news from the Solomons, the "typewriter strategists" are busier than ever with "think stuff." And counting the cost of an airfield on Guadalcanal, they are asking whether —if the Navy means to "roll 'em back to Tokyo"— there isn't an easier road. It isn't hard, on paper at least, to see that the island-hopping route via the Solomons is the roughest road of all.

Geographically, the line through Alaska is the shortest path for Americans bound for Japan. Sentimentally, travel over the Burma Road, breaking China's shackles on the way, would be easiest. This road is politically attractive, for it would bridge the gulf between races and bring America, India, and China closer together.

Military men like General Wavell lend weight to the "typewriter strategists'" arguments for this route to Tokyo. The bombing of Lashio may be merely an effort to protect the India-China airway and not the signal for a United Nations' offensive in Burma. But farther along, from a few bases in China, General Chennault is dropping explosives on Hong Kong and the important Hainan iron mines.

Disclosing that his Liberators have been twelve hours in the air, he gives Tokyo clear warning that the end of the line is now within reach. Indeed, with a handful of bombers in China America can open an air front reaching from Japan and Manchuria all the way south through China and Formosa. Threatening Japanese bases and communications at a hundred points, even a tiny air offensive from China forces the enemy to defend himself all along the line. Large-scale thrusts right at his home islands appear to wait only on the arrival of more big bombers and the development of bases.

The bombers can hop over by Africa or—later perhaps, via the Siberia-Alaska route Mr. Willkie followed coming home. But even by air, the China road to Tokyo is harder to travel than to talk. Bases are not easy to develop, and supplies, including "gas," must be freighted in by "sky trucks."

As against the many advantages of the route through China, the difficulties of an island-by-island advance on Japan from Australia have been pointed out many times. Major de Seversky did it last spring and recent events in the Solomons have been repeating the lesson. Does this mean that it was a strategic mistake to seize the Guadalcanal airfield? Not necessarily.

The protection of Australia and the supply lines to Australia and New Zealand was an obligation that had to be fulfilled. For that purpose the holding of the Solomons front appeared essential. The move there has also drained off Japanese forces which might otherwise have been employed in attacks on India, China or Siberia. In the Solomons action, American fliers have exacted a disproportionate toll of enemy air power, more than 400 planes at last accounting.

At the present stage, moreover, it is possible that American sea power, admittedly operating at some disadvantage in that area, because far from good bases, has yet been more useful than it could have been on any of the other roads to Tokyo where air and land power are the chief requisites. But even the gallant Navy must recognize that the island-to-island road is long and rough. The time certainly must be approaching when the common sense of strategy will support humanitarian sympathy and political wisdom in the demand for more emphasis on the Burma-China line of attack.

"Safety Cynics"

Industrial plants which have responded to the national safety campaign being waged by the United States Government and various organizations, have proved that where there is a will, there is a way to prevent accidents. It is not the kind of will, however, that finds expression in "Accidents Will Happen," that time-worn excuse for carelessness.

V. A. Zimmer of the Department of Labor reports that there still are far too many executives and workers who hold to the "fallacy that accidents are inevitable." Such a fatalistic doctrine prevents proper steps being taken to protect workers. Last year, accidents brought injuries to four million American workers. These things need not occur, and will not occur when cynicism is replaced by more emphasis on and understanding of safety. As Mr. Zimmer points out, a beginning can be made by rejecting a fatalistic attitude. There is no place in today's vital production line for "safety cynics."

Peacemakers in Uniform

"When these two types of people come into contact, there is no such thing as a British-American problem." So writes that genial "regular fellow" of American columnists, Ernie Pyle, now somewhere in England. Ernie in this case is writing about Max—or should we say Lieutenant Gilstrap? As Mr. Pyle says, Lieutenant Gilstrap—or we should say Max!—was a member of this newspaper's staff before he was called up. The other type of person to which Mr. Pyle alludes is personified by the Cliffords, the English family with whom Max is billeted: "They look after him as if he were a son."

England, says Mr. Pyle, is full of Cliffords and is fast filling up with "Americans like Max Gilstrap who are thoughtful, appreciative and kindly." This may prove to be one of history's decisive facts, especially since the United States is also full of people like the Cliffords and the British soldiers visiting in America are not unlike Max. The New York Times recently published a letter from two British soldiers who had spent a furlough in New York on "rather limited" resources:

> But millionaires could not have had a grander time than New York gave us. We were almost swept off our feet at first by the breezy informality of Americans who greeted us like old members of the family instead of the total strangers we were. . . . We are so anxious that Americans will realize how very much we Britishers appreciate their unforgettable hospitality and the jolly times they gave us, even if we did not manage to express it very well.

As Ernie Pyle says, when these two types of people come into contact, there is no such thing as a British-American problem.

That Little Word "United"

Never before has the word "united" taken on so deep a significance. Referring to the coming peace, Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts declared in his recent address to the British Parliament: "Certain points of great importance have already emerged. Thus we have accepted the name 'United Nations.'" Then he added that it is "a fruitful conception" on the basis of which "practical machinery for the functioning of an international order could be ordered."

United Nations. It is the first time, in or out of a world war, that this term has been so commonly employed. It comes now readily to our tongues and passes unnoticed. But when we pronounce the two words thoughtfully and weigh them, we see their mighty meaning. Certain nations have openly embraced identical ideals and purposes for the future; they are resolved to see that liberty and democracy are preserved—not for England, not for Russia, not for China or for the United States of America; for the whole world. The Gettysburg Address finished with these words, which Abraham Lincoln is hardly likely to have chosen idly: "that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." Not from the United States. From the world.

Americans too often overlook the principles enunciated by Jefferson and by Lincoln, because so very many issues have arisen since to complicate the stark simplicity and underlying profundity of their statements. People of other countries, especially the English, knowing less of these complications, hark straight back to these founders of the Nation which calls itself, not "the States," but the United States. They take these founders precisely at their word. And this mental attitude of theirs constitutes a challenge to the people of the United States to prove their sincer and practical belief in the things they profess.

When the United States of America was first named, those States were still far from united; but they became so through troublous testing - times. Neither are the United Nations united today; but, as they persevere in the direction of their common goal, they are bound to become truly united. Herein lies one of the chief hopes for the safety of the future democratic world.

Women in uniform are not granted the privilege accorded soldiers and sailors in Detroit of riding streetcars free. Probably under a misinterpretation of the rule that none but the brave deserve the fare.

"I see that Mr. McNutt is freezing labor on the farms," said the Lady Next Door, hammering on the steam pipes, "but it can occur in city apartments, too."

Our Readers Say—

Mr. Dies's Investigations

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Congressman Dies's recent attempt to discredit believers in genuine democracy again lists as "Reds" nineteen people in the Government service, despite the fact that his charges have been already investigated and found false by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I happen to know personally two of the people he named—Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Mr. William Pickens. In stating that they are Communists or Communist sympathizers, Mr. Dies is completely wrong. Mrs. Bethune's services to Negro education are well known throughout the country. Her work has enjoyed the support of many conservatives and wealthy persons as well as that of progressives. She is not and never was sympathetic to the Communists.

Mr. Pickens was for many years the Director of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He was never a radical; in fact, he supported Wendell Willkie and the Republicans in 1940. He was an active interventionist during the period of the Hitler-Stalin Pact, when the Communists were outspoken isolationists and were opposing our policy of aiding the countries fighting Hitler.

Both of these people, however, are believers in equal political and civil rights for Negroes. They are opposed, for example, to the so-called "Democratic White Primary" system which excludes Negroes from voting in the primaries of the party whose candidates are bound to win, in Texas, Mr. Dies's own State, and in some other Southern States.

Not a single one of those Nazi sympathizers who have been indicted for sedition was discovered or investigated by the Dies Committee. Yet they, not the men and women Dies attacks, are the truly dangerous people.

New York — RACHEL V. CORROTHERS

Towards a Just Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In many hundreds of readers the desire to do our bit towards laying the foundations of a just and secure peace, of The World We Want, has been stimulated by the superb series of articles in the current issues of The Christian Science Monitor. "What can I do?" each of us is asking. For voters in forty-two representative districts of Massachusetts, here is one quick and direct answer: Vote "Yes" on the following question which will appear in your November 3rd ballot:

> Shall the Representatives in the General Court from the —— District be instructed to vote to request the President and Congress to call at the earliest possible moment a convention of representatives of all free peoples to frame a federal constitution under which they may unite in a democratic world government?

This question has nothing to do with political parties, with socialism or communism. It does not commit your government to any dangerous policy. Your affirmative answer does mean, however, that you believe isolation of our country and national interests can, and should be, no more. It means that you realize the need for a peace effort as consecrated and thoroughly thought-out and organized as our war effort has been. It means that you sanction your government to take the initial steps towards the attainment of this goal, and that you, like the distinguished thinkers who have contributed to the Monitor series, realize the necessity for thought and action now. Your voice is an important voice. I quote the words of Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts:

> An American statesman has called this the century of the plain man and common people. I feel that in this vast suffering through which our race is passing we are being carried to a deeper sense of social realities. We are passing beyond ordinary politics and political shibboleths. It is no longer a case of socialism or communism or any of the other isms of the market place but of achieving common justice and fair play for all.

Worcester, Mass. — C. E. C.

Providing New Schools

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of the purposes of the postwar public works Government program is "to provide new schools." The fulfillment of this part of the program is an act of the utmost importance.

However, the people need to be aware of the far greater need, that of insuring that the highest type of public school education shall be obtainable in these schools. To this end, the highest possible type of teachers must be trained—in the non-sectarian tradition of the public schools—and placed in the teaching posts of those schools.

The staffing of the public schools by the correct school boards, school officials, and teachers, is perhaps of far greater importance than to provide first class school buildings, though these too are essential. The quality of public school education—which should be wholly non-denominational—largely determines the present and future functioning of democracy in our land.

Even the naming of schools should be carefully watched, and be kept impersonal in nature. At present, many public schools have names which are suggestive of some nationality, or of some denomination. This may not be in the best interests of the public schools.

Chicago — E. G. C.

"Britain in Wartime"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to express my appreciation of and gratitude for Mr. Richard Lee Strout's excellent articles "Britain in Wartime."

Mr. Strout displayed such an unbiased viewpoint, such an understanding of "the other fellow's" point of view and so much compassion that all who read these interesting articles must be grateful for them.

(MRS.) DIANE DEBERRY TAYLOR

New York

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements of opinion in letters from its readers.

Outdoing Atlas

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST ARMS PRODUCTION JOB
THE WORLD'S BIGGEST ARMS DISTRIBUTION JOB
THE WORLD'S BIGGEST ARMS UTILIZATION JOB
THE WORLD'S BIGGEST PEACE-BUILDING JOB
UNITED NATIONS

Down the Middle of the Road

News Is Where You Find It

By Erwin D. Canham

There are exceptions to all generalizations, and so our adventures, recounted below, are no doubt the exception that proves the rule:

We proceeded leisurely to the railroad station in Boston, got on the train to Chicago, occupied the space we had purchased a few days before, dined and breakfasted in a not-too-crowded diner, met no roisterous servicemen, arrived in Chicago just on time, got immediately into a taxi, obtained a suitable room, did our business, took the train to Washington again in complete comfort and without crowding, arrived in Washington just on time, found the Union Station uncrowded, got a taxi alone without any waiting, found our friends' guest-room unoccupied, did our business for two days without undue turmoil and excitement, obtained several taxis and meals with ease, changed our railroad ticket, got new Pullman reservations and returned to Boston, arriving on time.

So what's all this talk about crowded trains and late schedules and hysterical Washington? It's true. We just didn't happen to encounter those things.

But we did hear many interesting things. We heard this story about Henry J. Kaiser —a story he didn't tell in Boston in his speech Thursday night. The story is told by the Governor of Oregon. He says that no sooner had Mr. Kaiser got into the car in which President and Mrs. Roosevelt and the Governor were driving around the miraculous shipyards in Portland, Ore., than Mr. Kaiser began to urge the merits of his would-be freight-carrying airplanes on the President. Mr. Roosevelt was rather negative. He pointed out the high rate of potential plane losses, and said that what really interested him was freight-carrying submarines. As quick as a wink, Henry Kaiser shot back: "I can build those, too."

We also found out what appears to be the best information source in the world. It is the teeming midwestern city where the Ferry Command makes its world headquarters. From that seemingly isolated and remote city in the great plains, lines radiate to all the continents and corners of the globe. A network has been cast around this sphere which comes back, like a spider's web, to the midwestern city. And aviators who dined last week in Chungking and yesterday in London, the other day in Moscow and just as recently in Cairo are taking a little rest and turn-around, out there where isolationism once throve.

So it is that a discreet and patriotic newspaperman can pick up in that prairie metropolis information which isn't to be had from the press officers in Washington or London or any other single capital. In fact, we suspect that the Ferry Command pilots know a great deal more than most press officers. They are in constant, repetitive, comparative touch with the whole world. And if it weren't for the fact that these facts need mostly to be kept secret, it would be a grand idea for heads-up newspapers to send war correspondents to that fine city that never thought the war would come and find it out. We hope—and this is no reflection on the Ferry Command pilots—that the FBI keeps a close watch on civilians who drift into that city without proper credentials.

Riding by daylight from Pittsburgh to Washington, you seem to pass a ninety-car freight train every few miles.

The sailor sitting next to me in the dining car out of Boston didn't have much appetite. They'd had lobsters for lunch on his ship. At his table only two of the men liked lobsters, the others came from the Middle West and preferred hash. So he had eaten three lobsters.

As we were whisked through the smooth but careful machinery necessary to get into President Roosevelt's office we couldn't help remembering the little man who came to dinner with the Hoovers, uninvited. It was so different. The little man came from out West, he had some business in Washington, he finished it by nightfall, his wife had told him to be sure to see the White House. This was during a distressful depression. So the little man walked through the White House gate, at which only recently have guards appeared. He walked up to the front door. The policeman, seeing a man with a brief case and determined air, assumed he was an authorized visitor. The Secret Service man inside the door had popped downstairs for a minute. And the little man walked into the doorway of the State Dining Room and gazed upon the Presidential dinner party within. Mrs. Hoover, glancing up, was frozen with horror by the sight of the intruder. Soon thereafter the Secret Service saw him. They kept him all night, but his story rang true, and they let him go in the morning.

It couldn't happen today. The President's house is well protected.

Most ironical note: The Chicago newspapers. The Tribune, formerly friendly and silent on the subject of "Boss" Kelly, printed on Saturday last a full-color page-one cartoon showing the Mayor speaking in 1940 on a platform from which a swastika was unfurled. At that time the Tribune would have defended the Mayor for his appearance at a German-American rally. And the Chicago Sun, with its eloquent enunciations of purity and progressivism, now prints defenses of "Boss" Kelly, whom it describes as a much-maligned leader of men. It's all because of the intense Senatorial race: The Tribune backing Senator C. Wayland Brooks, Republican opponent of Roosevelt foreign policy, and the Sun supporting Raymond McKeough, his machine-backed Democratic rival.

Mirror of World Opinion

Their Own Worst Enemies

The unfortunate thing at this time is that the "wets" will view defeat of the Lee amendment as a triumph for them. It is nothing of the sort. It is a triumph for temperance as against both prohibition and license.

This country is today in no mood to favor either of these extremes, and it is especially impatient of the abuses which seem to be growing in wet areas. The "wets," instead of crowing over defeat of the Lee amendment, should watch their own mistakes with increasing concern. Today, as always, they are their own worst enemies.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

The German Army Legend

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

There are certain assumptions that are never questioned: That Hollywood, for example, is the capital of the world's film industry. That Shakespeare is the greatest of dramatists. That the German army is the finest in existence; and, as a rider to this, that it is quick to recognize merit in the ranks, and to promote its holder. Some of these assumptions are true. Others are open to argument, even though they are never argued.

In the first place, the legend that the German army is officered by men of democratic origins, in comparison with the British, which is frequently said to draw its leaders from only a single social class, seems to be based entirely on the fact that Field Marshal Rommel was once a "ranker." It is true that Rommel began his career as the counterpart of a British private. But that was in the old Imperial army. When the Nazis first heard of him, he was already an officer. I do not think that the present German leadership has drawn any of its main generals from anywhere but the officer class. The mere recital of the names of the German leaders is like a roll call of Continental aristocracy: Von Bock, Von Rundstedt, Von Kleist, Von Leeb, Von Hoth, Von Fritsch, Von Brauchitsch. The German army, in fact, for good or ill, is the most aristocratic in its leadership in the world.

* * *

What is the position in the British army, where, it has been said, Rommel would still be a sergeant? Of the officers in this army, 75 per cent come from the State schools. A little while ago I spent a few days in a village on the East Coast, where I came to know a group of officers. One, an Oxford man, had been a barrister in private life; another a magazine salesman; another an insurance agent; a fourth a commission man on the Stock Exchange; and of these the lowest in rank was the barrister. The Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff is Lieut.-Gen. Archibald E. Nye. His father was a sergeant, and he himself entered the army as a private. He now holds the second position in the entire armies of the British Commonwealth. Nor is this a freak or a thing unparalleled. A former Chief of the Imperial General Staff itself, Sir William Robertson, began his career in the ranks, as a trooper in the Third Dragoon Guards.

So much for the theory that the success of the German army is due to its choosing its officers more democratically than the British. The German army is a magnificent organization. In certain circumstances it fights as well as it is humanly possible to fight. It has put up a very fine show in the present war. But even so its success can easily be exaggerated. In fact, its success has actually been exaggerated, and this exaggeration is part of its success. The French armies it overcame were defeated by its reputation almost before a shot was fired. German successes in western Europe in 1940, which so dazzled the world, in reality count for no more as a military exploit than Wavell's first advance to Bengazi.

* * *

In Russia the German armies have come up against sterner stuff. They have won tremendous victories. They have conquered an immense area of land at a great speed. They have inflicted millions of casualties, and captured many famous cities. But victories and the acquisition of land are not ends in themselves. They are only the means towards the extermination as a fighting force of the opposing army. In Russia the crack German army, exerting itself to the utmost, has conspicuously failed to achieve this.

True, the Germans can make their excuses. They can say, for example, that Russia is free to concentrate her immense resources on a single front, while Germany has actively to fight both in the east and in Libya. But, in that case, what about Libya itself? In Libya Rommel's army is faced by forces that have to wage war all over the world, both on land and sea, often fighting many thousands of miles away from their bases. Rommel has, of course, accomplished a good deal. He has kept the Imperial armies and their allies from their objectives. But also those armies have kept Rommel from the German objectives. Rommel has been fighting in North Africa for nearly two years. For two years the German army has failed to achieve its aims. The German people may well begin to wonder whether their crack fighting force is all it is supposed to be.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.....$12.00 — Three months.....$3.00
Six months.....$6.00 — One month.....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

Washington: 1247-1256 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
Boston: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
New York: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Chicago: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Detroit: 3-101 General Motors Building, Detroit.
San Francisco: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
Los Angeles: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
London: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
Paris: Hyde Building, 36 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris.
Geneva: Martin Wit, Bahnhofstr. 61, Zurich.
Geneva: 16 rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago.....333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1320 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.....611 Olive Street
Kansas City.....1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....650 South Grand Avenue
Seattle.....1326 Fifth Avenue
London.....Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris.....36 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

New York: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Eastern: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Central: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Western: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
European: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.